PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Fare and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,188.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
24th Aug.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA....	6898
31st „	* CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOLDAVIA....	9300
14th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR....	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5834	MONGOLIA	9305
12th „	ARABIA.....	7093	.....	.....
19th „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
9th „	OCEANA	6010	.....	.....
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9627
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

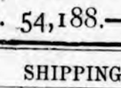
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT..6,378		Combe	5th Sept. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC..6,385		Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN.....6,143		Magnen.....	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN 4,130		Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA 5,686		Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT..6,378		Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN.....6,355		Verron.....	20th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN 4130		Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA 5,686		Boyer.....	11th Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT...6,378		Combe	8th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA 8159		G. Bermiglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA 4596		G. Raitich.....	1st Oct.
KORNER 6301		A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA 4229		M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA 4596		P. Radosich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR 4140		F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5993	A. de Pabris	29th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA. AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragletto	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA 1,700		Thur. 29th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LHASA 2,171		Frid. 30th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
23rd August, 1907.

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BOMBAY,

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
CIRCASSIA . .	A. Haig	6716 . .	27th Aug.
SCINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey . .	3106 . .	16th Sept.
CASTALIA . .	F. S. Blight . .	6309 . .	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA .	R. J. Garrick . .	3069 . .	16th „
MASSILIA . .	J. Thomson . .	5091 . .	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124 . .	16th „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 577
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 665
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 660
Bombay to New York.	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 999
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1045

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
TOTOMI MARU ...		M. Winckler.	.....	24th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU ...		K. Sato . .	22nd Aug.	4th Sept.
WAKAMIYA MARU ...		R. Takeda . .	3rd Sept.	13th Sept.
KAGOSHIMA MARU ...		K. Kori . .	11th Sept.	25th Sept.
YEBOSHI MARU ...		.....	24th Sept	6th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU ...		....	2nd Oct.	16th Oct.
RIOJUN MARU ...		G. S. Lapraik.	15th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU ...		T. Arakawa ...	23rd Oct	6th Nov.
KOYORO MARU ...		....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
for without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
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Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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Electric Motors and Dynamos.
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37, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
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60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
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Hill Climb, July 13th,
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NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
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CHOLERA MIXTURE—Prepared from a formula recognised by the highest Government Medical Authorities and has been proved to be a most valuable and efficient remedy ... ... per bot.	1 8
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Do. do. do. without Opium „ „ 0-14 ... ... „ „	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS—As prescribed by Government ... ... „ „	0 12
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ADEQUATELY FERMENTED, PROPERLY BAKED
and contains all the Nutritious Elements of the "STAFF OF LIFE."
Be exceedingly particular to see that the Bread you are getting is from the popular Steam Bakery of

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APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Then you can feel sure of the genuineness of quality.
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THAT FACES THE GALE. Have you to Battle against Malaria, Epidemic Fevers, Plague attacks, Ague, Chill, &c.? Take SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC and save your self enjoying good health.
Sold every where in India; ask your Chemist and he will supply you.
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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per Share for the half year ended 30th June last will be paid on application, at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY the 28th day of August, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 24th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th August to 1st September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 21ST AUGUST, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 708 of 1906.

HAJIBHAI HAJI VAZEER, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Versova in Salsett in the District of Thana..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

ABDULALLY GULAM HOOSEIN, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ghoghari Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 16th day of July, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Abdulally Gulam Hoosein in the following properties :—

FIRSTLY.—A house consisting of a ground-floor and two storeys standing on a piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, of which Hasonally Merally Haji Vazeer, is the Fazendar, situate, lying and being at Byculla Gujri Bazar, outside the Fort in the registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 38 feet in length and 19 feet in breadth, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7516, Street No. 6, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the private passage belonging to the Plaintiff Hajibhai Haji Vazeer; on or towards the South by the public passage; on or towards the East by the property of Haji Bachoo Varia; and on or towards the West by the property of Vana Ramchandra.

SECONDLY.—A house consisting of ground-floor and two storeys standing on a piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, of which the Plaintiff, Hajibhai Haji Vazeer, is the Fazendar, situate, lying and being at Byculla Gujri Bazar in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 35 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 7518, Street No. 8 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North, South and West by the private passages belonging to the said Hajibhai Haji Vazeer, on or towards the East by the property of the said Hajibhai Haji Vazeer.

The above properties were in the possession of the Defendant, Abdulali Gulam Hoosein, till his death and are now in the possession of his widow Khatizabai and son Hassenally, the only heirs and legal representatives of the said Defendant Abdulally Gulam Hoosein.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 16th day of September, 1907, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

SECOND ISSUE OF 14 LAKHS OF THE 4 o/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, invite tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 14 LAKHS only, being the second issue of a Loan of 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows :—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance on allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on Friday, the 30th August, 1907, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (d), of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

H. C. MULES,
Chairman,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 20TH JULY, 1907.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.
FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby Tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....annas..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees..... and engage, if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in..... .....Debentures of Rupees..... .....each,

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 23 Lakhs.

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Write sharp to the PRINCIPAL,

THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
BARODA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 28th August, 1907, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY,
24TH JULY, 1907.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & Co.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
BYCULLA, (BOMBAY).

THE most reliable house for High class, HAND-MADE, MILD, INDIAN and SUMATRA CIGARS, Manufactured from their own Factory at Trichinopoly. Their Depot will be opened for inspection on and from the 31st August, 1907. The Undersigned will go about the City from Monday the 26th, to Register Orders. Choice Brands arrive 27th inst. ! !

The patronage of all Public Bodies is earnestly solicited.

S. VENKASWAMY ROW,
Agent,
No. 21, TEJOOKAYA, BUILDINGS.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

CECILIA JANE CHARLES, a widow, late of Karachi European Inhabitant.
DOMINIC FRANCIS PEREIRA, a Bookbinder and late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant.
FRANK G. OLIVER, late in the employ of the Bank of Bombay, Akola Branch.
JOHN SCOTT, late Dredging Master, Aden.
JAMES ROTCHELL, late Hydraulic Foreman, Victoria Docks, Bombay.
HANGOO OKON, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
FAZLI JUGGER, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
HAJI FATHEDIN PEERBUX, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
MANIK HAROODIN, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Dharampur in Pabna but late of Bombay.
JOHN SCOTT, late Dredging Master, Aden.
JAMES ROTCHELL, late Hydraulic Foreman, Victoria Docks, Bombay.
HANGOO OKON, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
FAZLI JUGGER, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
HAJI FATHEDIN PEERBUX, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
MANIK HAROODIN, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Dharampur in Pabna but late of Bombay.
WILLIAM SINGER CLERKE-BURTON, late Captain, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), Poona.
NAJIBA, late of Bombay Mahomedan Prostitute.
VITHABAI, late of Bombay Hindu Prostitute.
WILLIAM MICHELMORE, late in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims, received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 9TH DAY OF AUG. 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL TYRES AND WHEELS, SCRAP, HARD AND SOFT BRASS SCRAP AND SCRAP OF BOILERS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August, 1907, for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, to the Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and to the Manager Mohpani Coal Mines, Mohpani.

2. TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 250 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure, in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received, as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

5. NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

6. APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 1ST AUGUST, 1907.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurneys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

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WED., 28th Aug.—A Message from Mars.
THURS., 29th ,, —The Idler.
FRID., 30th ,, —The Admirable Crighton.
SATUR., 31st ,, —The Silver King.
MOND., 2nd Sept.—The Liars.
TUES., 3rd ,, —Lady Windermere's Fan.
WEDN., 4th ,, —The Sign of the Cross.
THURS., 5th ,, —The Intervener.
FRID., 6th ,, —Charley's Aunt.
SATUR., 7th ,, —Are You a Mason.
MOND., 9th ,, —East Lynn.
TUES., 10th ,, —The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN., 11th ,, —His House in Order.
THURS., 12th ,, —The Private Secretary.
FRID., 13th ,, —Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR., 14th ,, —The Three Musketeers.
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Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

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A visit will amply repay you : therefore don't delay but come and secure the Best at Half Prices.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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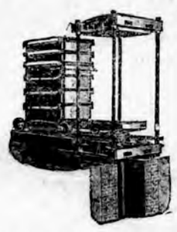

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Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 22.*] [BOMBAY, *August 23.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 1/8	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	94 1/4		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/4	3/4	
2½ do. Govt Securities	64 7/16		1/16
Bar Silver in London	31 3/16		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 3/8		3/16
Do. in New York	67 7/8		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21		1 1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52 1/2		1 1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/2		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2	Since 15 Aug	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 7/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8		chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 5/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 7/8*d.* unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1/32*d.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£33,800,000	Inc.	£900,000
Public Deposits	£ 7,00.000	Inc.	£100,000
Other Deposits	£46,400,000	Inc.	£3,800,000
Government Securities	£14,500,000	unchanged	
Other Securities	£31,5 0,000	Inc	£3,600,000
Notes and Gold	£26,000,000	Inc.	£1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 o/o of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot		Quiet
Futures		Quiet
East Indian		Quiet
Manchester		Steady
Total Sales	5,000	bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500	"
Imports	5,000	"
Mid-Americans	7·21 + 08	
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	10 1/4	unchgd

Future Delivery prices :-

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·79 +06	6·64 +06	6·59 +05	6·56 +04

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May
6·55 +04	6·54 +04	6·55 +04	6·56 +04	6·57 +04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000	bales.
Do. do. last year	7,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	.....	
Do. to Continent	.....	

Spot Cotton.—13·35—unchanged.

Futures.—Month of Dec. 11·98—07 } Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable and to liquidation.
Do. do. March 12·17—06.

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—13 1/8 unchanged.

	On 21st	On 22nd
Futures—Month of October	12·37 + 14	12·35—02
Do. do. of Dec.	12·30 + 13	12·25—05

Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—35 New Terms—September-October—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85% ex-ship 51 1/2 March-April—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 57 August-September—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore—54½ August-September—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but Steady.

Linseed :—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/2, Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾ unchanged.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 9d. Sellers.

ARRIVALS :— "Ernest Simons."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,53,600	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
31 Bars Silver	74,908	Do	Do	Do.
2 Boxes Gold Bullion / Sovereigns	38 400 / 78,000	Do	Do	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	Do	Do	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	Do	Do	Yokohama Bank
15 Boxes Gold Bullions / Sovereigns	10,36,800 / 7,500	Do	Do	National Bank
33 Bars Silver	75,186	Do	Do	International Bank Yokohama Bank
268 Bars Silver	6,08,954	Do	Do	Do.
260 Bars Silver	5,05,189	Do	Do	Bank of Bombay
2 Bundles Gold Coins / Rupees	175 / 2,975	Koweit	Madura	H S M Cazarani

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [23RD AUGUST, 1907.

Money.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England since 15th August	4 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st August	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 25th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 9th July	4	do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	3,32,000	.....
Other Deposits	7,08,000	.....
Sundries	.....	11,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	1,90,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	87,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	5,17,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	11,25,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,53,000	.....
Bullion	.....	4,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	1,53,000
Sundries	.....	21,000
Cash	26,22,000	.....

Council Bills :—
At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last the amount offered for sale was 30 lakhs, the whole of which was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4lb. tenderers at this rate receiving 17 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 35·30 lakhs, and the amount advertised for sale next week is again 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 9th August brings £90,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	28,40,000
Bombay	"	7,80,000
Madras	"	10,000
Total...	Rs.	36,30,000

The mail of the 16th August brings £110,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and £280,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,90,000
Bombay	"	10,50,000
Madras	"	5,90,000
Total...	Rs.	35,30,000

The mail of the 23rd August brings £160,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	15,40,000
Bombay	"	14,70,000
Madras	"	.....
Total...	Rs.	30,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year
Khandeish	180	358,808	441,455
Central India	449	136,248	148,925
Barsee and Nugger	1,001	258,500	150,072
Berars	296	468,447	495,392
Central Provinces	...	309,338	359,844
Total Oomras	1,926	1,531,441	1,593,688
Dhollera	523	240,213	189,878
Broach	...	279,850	212,280
Compta and Dharwar	5,614	195,845	94,869
Westerns	226	15,333	25,251
Bengals, N.-W. P.	1,880	513,552	312,315
Bengals, Rajputana	1,545	131,522	44,168
Sind	54	14,733	30,629
Persian	47	2,797	2,327
American	...	19,414	18,321
Egyptian	...	1,345	1,712
Other Sorts	...	1,487	3,795
Totals	11,925	3,036,733	2,528,642

EXPORTS

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Up to the middle of the past week there was very little change in the Home markets, prices only declining a point or two daily, the total drop in four days amounting to 6 and 10 points in New York futures and 9 points in New Orleans futures for December. Yesterday there was a reaction and New York advanced 11 and 12 points, while New Orleans was 13 points higher. To-day New York is 7 and 6 points lower, and New Orleans 5 points lower.

The week has been an uneventful one. The weather in America continues favourable and each week of such weather will make an appreciable difference in the Crop, as the plants will become better able to resist an unfavourable turn, or early frosts later on.

The following is our usual comparative statement of prices in the Home Markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·27	7·31	+·04
Futures, Aug-Sept.	6·74	6·79	+ 05
Do. Jan.-Feb.	6·49	6·54	+·05
NEW YORK—			
Spot	13·25	13·35	+·10
Futures, Dec.	12 01	11·98	—·02
Do. March	12·21	12·17	—·04
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	13 1/8	13 1/8	ungd.
Futures, Oct.	12·31	12·35	+·04
Do. Dec.	12·26	12·25	—·01

There has been little life in the local market during the week, For several days there was practically no change in rates, and business dragged on in a desultory manner, neither shippers nor speculators showing any particular interest. A small business was done in New Crop Broach, Oomras and Bengals, but the general feeling seemed to be to watch the market and await further developments at Home.

In old crop, holders have been anxious sellers, but there has been very little enquiry from any source and the daily turn-over has been limited.

Although there has been very heavy rain in parts of the Country during the past week, the weather in most of the Cotton districts has been more favourable and showers with occasional sunshine now prevail. Reports of the growing Crop are more encouraging and at present there seems every prospect of a beneficial break occurring, which is much needed for weeding operations, &c.

The market is closed to-day for the Cocoanut festival, Quotations are nominally as under :—

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	260/61	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptti	235/36	Jany. 09
" " Damangaum Poolgaum	228	"
" " Khangaum Akola	220	"
" " Amraoti	220	"
" " Muttia	209	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	199/200	"
Fine M. G. "	209	"
" " Bengals	203/4	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals	185/88	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	5,000	bales
Total Imports	nil.	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
6·76 —03	6·61 —03	6·57 —02	6·54 —02	6·53 +02

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·52 —02	6·51 —03	6·54 —02	6·55 —02

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady but business is very limited. Antwerp, Dunkirk, Genoa and Hamburg have been done at 17s. to 17s. 6d. for September and 16s. 6d. for October to December. Liverpool and Marseilles are 16s. for September and Havre 18s. to 18s. 6d. for the same month.

The "Anchor Line" is quoting 16s. 6d. for September, seeds and cotton ; 15s. October ; 16s. November-December, and 15s. 6d. January to June.

The "Austrian Lloyd's" rates are 18s, seeds, 18s. 6d. cotton for September-October ; 17s seeds, 17s. 6d. cotton for November-December. Further forward they are not selling at present.

The "Rubattino" quotes 19s. seeds, 19s. 6d. wheat and 20s. cotton for September-October ; 18s. seeds, 18s. 6d. wheat and 19s. cotton for November-December ; 17s. seeds, 17s. 6d. wheat and 18s. cotton for January to March ; and 16s. seeds, 16s. 6d. wheat and 17s. cotton for April-May.

Speculators.—Business has been done for Antwerp, Dunkirk, Liverpool, Hull and Marseilles at 16s. from January to June. Havre and Hamburg 6d. more. There is not much enquiry at present.

Karachi has again been in the market for tonnage and several steamers have been fixed at from 17s. 3d. to 18s. Aug.-Sept. according to port of discharge and nature of cargo.

A steamer "Knight of the Garter" is said to have been fixed during the week from Bombay to p. p for a lump sum, probably with option via. Karachi.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	42,653	cwts.
Linseed	9,401	"
Rapeseed	14,968	"
Gingellyseed	1,102	"
Poppyseed	6,156	"
Groundnuts	243	"
Castorseed	20,456	"
Rice	17,283	"
Myrabollams	1,989	"
Cottonseed	14,426	"
Mowrasced	33,873	"
Gram	4,289	"
Joowar	770	"
Maize	93	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market was very dull during the early part of the week and prices declined to Rs. 7-4-0 ready and Rs. 7-9-6 for September "suttas." Later on the market recovered to Rs. 7-8-0 ready and Rs. 8-0-0 for September, but has again receded to Rs. 7-5-0 and Rs. 7-14-0 respectively at the close.

RAPESEED.—The market is easier at Rs. 8-0-0 B. T. for Brown Cawnpore. Dealers are anxious to reduce stocks but good qualities are scarce. Yellow Guzerat is quoted Rs. 10-0-0 to Rs. 10-1-0.

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm and prices have recovered to Rs. 10-6-0 to Rs. 10-7-0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—Owing to reports of damage to the crop by excessive rains, the market is firm and we quote at the close as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	51 8 0	Dec.-Jany.
" " 75 p. c.	"	50 0 0	
Havri Warora	"	54 0 0	to Rs. 55 0 0
Black Kutni	"	45 0 0	

CASTORSEED.—The market has ruled quiet at Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 38.

COTTONSEED :—The market closes steady at Rs. 20-8.

MOWRASEED :—There has been some improvement in the demand during the past week, and prices advanced to Rs. 5-5 B. T. and Rs. 5-8 R. T.

WHEAT :—The market has been dull with little business doing. White Delhi, September, is quoted at Rs. 5-3-6 but for 85 per cent. White Pessi the rate is only Rs. 4-13, with very few buyers even at this price. For New Crop White Delhi April-May 08 there are sellers at Rs. 5-0-9.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE AND GREY GOODS.—The market is quiet but steady. We have no change to report in the demand which is much the same as last week. Prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market still continues dull, but owing to good rains all over the country a demand is shortly expected. There is hope of the accumulated stocks being cleared this season, and as long as the Home market remains firm there is every chance of this hope being realized.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is unchanged. Buyers are able to dispose of their goods but only at poor prices. The Home market is hardening and consequently no business is being done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market here is very quiet and orders from dealers are slack. Home prices have increased considerably owing to the advance in printing prices. Though the monsoon prospects are good, buyers are not inclined to enter into business on account of the high prices asked at Home.

DHOOTIES.—There is no change in the demand. The Home market continues very firm and business is impracticable.

METALS.

COPPER :—Has become somewhat steadier at Home, and there has not been any further decline during the week. Bazaar prices have, however, declined about Rs. 2 per cent, and there will probably be a further decline as soon as there are some arrivals of this metal.

YELLOW METAL :—Is also steady at Home, but the cost being too high, business is unpracticable, Bazaar prices remain steady

COAL.

COALS.—Market strong and prices of Bengal have upward tendency. A near cargo of Lalljee's Desherghur was placed at Rs. 14-8-0 per ton, while other inferior descriptions of Bengal, this year's shipment, fetched Rs. 14-4 0 per ton.

A large line of 20,000 tons Seebpore for this and next year has been taken by one of the Railways at Rs. 15 per ton.

We quote as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	0	0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	19	0	0	"
Yorkshire	19	0	0	"
Watson's Hartley	17	8	0	"
Desherghur	15	0	0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur	14	12	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur	14	8	0	"
Seebpore	14	12	0	"
Hielger's Anthracite	14	10	8	"
Shaw's Anthracite	14	8	0	"
Shaw's Standard	14	0	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah tins	Rs.	3 8 0 per pair tins.
" Bulk	Rs.	2 14 0 per unit bulk.
Russian Rising Sun, tins	Rs.	3 13 0 per pair tins.
" " " bulk	Rs.	3 3 0 per unit
Silver Light, 150°	Rs.	5 4 0 per case.
Anchor Brand, in cases	"	4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and nearly unchanged during this week. Bombay Bank shares have declined to Rs. 1,390. Bank of India to Rs. 60 and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 6 premium per share. In miscellaneous list Badham Pile's are unchanged at Rs. 125 ; all India United Insurance Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Re. 1 premium per share x. d. ; Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 990 ; Marcks have been put through at Rs. 138 x. d. ; Oriental Government Security Life A. Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 152 ; Treacher's have improved to Rs. 562 1/2 ; the Bombay steam Navigation Co. Ld. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 277 1/2 and Preference shares at Rs. 280 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co. Ld. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 163 and Preference shares at Rs. 121 x.d. Press shares are steady. Mofussils at Rs. 635; New Berars at Rs. 560. Indian Cotton at Rs. 146 1/4. In Mill Companies. Bombay Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 920; Central India's are quiet at Rs. 2,08 ; Currimbhai's have declined to Rs. 1,300 c. d. ; Crescent's to Rs 116 1/4. c. d. Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld. have dropped to Rs. 1,140. New City of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 675. Connaught's are unchanged at Rs. 380. Centuries' have changed hands at Rs. 1,700 x. d. David's after touching Rs. 500 have closed at Rs. 490. Howard and Bullough's have changed hands at Rs. 600 c. d. Imperial's are weak at Rs. 285; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 196 1/4 ; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 785 ; Manekji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,510 have again declined to Rs. 3,480 ; Morarji's have been put through at Rs. 2,980 c. d. Sassoon's are unchanged at Rs. 1,010; a big lot of Standard Mill shares is reported to have been put through at Rs. 1,300 c. d. and quarter shares at Rs 315 each. Tuvadeshi's are quiet at Rs.1,525; Union mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 2974; Textiles are quiet at Rs. 1,250. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley's are unchanged at Rs. 460 c. d.; Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 550 ; a big lot of Amritsar Patty Railway Company Ld. shares was placed at Rs. 102. Central India Mining Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 540 ; Shivraj pur's to Rs. 59½. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 22.

A small but steady business has passed during the week at high rates. For September shipment 18s. have been paid and 6d. less for October. A small demand for larger lines of tonnage at these rates is causing owners to offer rather more freely, and charter at 16s. 9d. for October shipment is reported.

Freights from the River Plate are reported very weak and this has doubtless some effect on the Indian market, but rates are likely to hold firm till the rush for the Black Sea tonnage is satisfied.

SAFES,
RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.
That's all. No bogus test necessary.
Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.
CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1390
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,433
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	12 1,000
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	25
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	60
Indian Specie Bank	160,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	46
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	Rs. 550
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	11,750	100	20	dvd Rs. 14	330
All India United Insurance Co., Ld.	....	....	20	....	22 to22-8
Back Bay Bank	500	50	50	dvd Rs. 10	3
Badham Pile	600	100	100	12 pr ct.	125
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,300	2,500	1,500	dvd Rs.180	3,875
Do. New Issue	1,800	685	375	dvd Rs. 45	2,100
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	pr. ct.	30
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	960
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	Nil	190
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	13 pr. ct.	5-
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18½
John Roberts and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	190
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	207
Kurrachi Landing	500	500	200	20	128
Marcks and Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs. 10	138
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	Nil	52
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	100	50	6-1-4 pr. ct.	152
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8½ pr. ct	60
Po Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	21	480
Sunday and Co.	1,000	100	100		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	1,000	500	35	560
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	....	pr. ct.	260
Telephone Co.	13,500	25	25	1½	39

RAILWAYS.

					yearly
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee.)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	300
Bombay Cotton Brcule Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	140
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	212
Colaba	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	195
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs.150	300
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.150	1,110
Fort	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	40
French	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	1,025
Harvy, and Sahapathy	200	[redacted]	500	dvd Rs. 25	525
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	530
Khanguam	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	127
Mercantile	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	515
Mofussil Co.	1,800	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	564
Mumbai	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	635
new Berar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs.225	300
New Indian	1,250	500	500	dvd Rs. 40	560
Prindcesf Wales	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	146
Sind and Punjab Co.	600	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	495
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.150	2,350
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	650	750	dvd Rs. 20	325
Volkart	37	200	all	20	215
	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,125

MILL SHARES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	550
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs. 125	920
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	2,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Coomaghit Mills	1,950	500	500	30	380
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,135
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	770
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,300
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	490
Empress	2,100	500	500	30	495
Fraujee Pedit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,410
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	690
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	607
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1,000	15	285
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	825
Ind-o-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvdRs. 100	1,000
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	30	490
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	197½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	500
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	qd Rs. 50	560
Khandelsh	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	820
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	670
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	25	785
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	3	80
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	470
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	2,050
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,480
Morarjee Gocul	1,060	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	2,980
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	930
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	900
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs.150	4,000
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	215
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	15	170
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,300
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,525
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	575
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	2971
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	680

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	11,000	100	100		100
Ahmedabad Prante Ry	4,000	500	500	12-8-0	550
Tapti Valley and Co	8,000	400	500		460

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th July on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,35,000	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	268	476	8	742
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	2,92,000	4,81,000	7,300	7,80,300
Total for 3 weeks	4,28,000	7,21,000	11,300	11,54,300
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,05,224	1,62,267	5,640	2,93,131
Per mile of Ry. do.	209	321	11	581
Total to corresponding date do.	3,71,104	5,08,323	17,307	8,96,734

Increase for the week .. Rs. 80,869
Do. to date .. " 2,57,566

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUTE—Aug. 4, at Mount Stuart, the Marchioness of Bute, of a son.
BARTHROPP—July 31, at Herne Bay, Kent, the wife of Marcus Barthropp, of a daughter.
BURKE—Aug. 2, at Brighton House Bedford, the wife of R. St. G. Burke, Imperial Forest Service, India, of a daughter.
COLDSTREAM—July 29, at Courmayeur, Italy, the wife of Capt. J. Clayton Coldstream, Indian Army, of a son.
FANSHAWE—Aug. 9, at Aldenham Park, Shropshire, the wife of Capt. Richard Fanshawe, of a son.
HEY—Aug. 1, at 1 Prince's Terrace, Ripon, the wife of Samuel Hey, M. R. C. S, of a daughter.
MORE—July 31, at 11 Sloane Terrace Mansions, S. W., the Lady Nora More, of a son.
SERJEANTSON—July 29, at 2 Alexandra Road, Leicester, the wife of Capt. C. M. Serjeantson, Leicestershire Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEALE—ASHLEY—July 31, at St. Mary's Church, Long Ditton. Henry Fitzgerald son of the late General E. C. Beale, Indian Staff Corps, to Lilian Balfour, daughter of Atherton Ashley, Esq.
BLAIR—WARD—July 27, at Frimley Church, Kenneth P. Blair, Royal Field Art., son of Col. H. F. Blair, late Royal Engs. to Dorothy Gwyn, daughter of the late Col. Navid Ward, R. E.
CARTWRIGHT—DUMBRQUE—July 31, at St. John's Church, Boscombe, Richard Bernard Cartwright, to Violet daughter of the late Capt. Edward Dumerque, His Majesty's Madras Army.
FARMAR—DALBY.—July 31, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Harold Mynors Farmar, Captain the Lancashire Fusiliers, son of the late Major-Gen. Farmer, to Violet, daughter of Sir William Dalby.
GOODALL—MACDONALD—July 30, at Ashford, Middlesex, Walter Inglesant, son of the late Stephen Goodall, to Adalina, daughter of the late Major John Macdonald.
HEYWOOD—CLARKE—July 31, at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington Gore, Nathaniel Arthur, son of Arthur Heywood, to Flor

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

The First Triangular Match.

PARSIS VS. HINDUS.

The Parsis on resumption of play for the second venture secured a very substantial win after holding the upper hand throughout. It must be admitted it was unfortunate for the Hindus that a shower should have fallen before play with the best so great and making it more than ever a bowler's wicket. Further, they were unfortunate in that their Captain, C. V. Mehta, was run out just as he and P. K. Telang looking like making a big score. Their last few wickets fell with extraordinary rapidity, Bulsara being found in great form and Warden trundling very steadily, neither putting down many loose ones. It was soon evident the match would be concluded inside two days and as a matter of fact Warden made the winning hit three quarters of an hour before time for drawing stumps.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie was again a spectator and the Gymkhana building was way full. The crowd was most enthusiastic, without any signs of a disturbance, applauding at every possible opportunity.

THE PLAY.

Some rain falling about an hour before the match again made the ground soft, but before time for play it was steaming hot as ever. Date and Divekar came out to a pitch that must be in favour of bowlers. Lieut. Philbrick and Mr. Vlasto acted as umpires. At 12-17, Divekar took the first ball of the Hindus' second innings from K. S. Mistry whose second ball went full toss to leg for four byes. The crowd was, if anything, bigger than on the previous morning and as big as during the evening.

Off Mistry's fourth ball Mulla confidently appealed for a catch behind the sticks on the leg side, but it was not given and a nice leg glance saw Divekar open with a 3, two of which were due to a mistake by Daruwalla on the boundary. Warden took the leather at the Gymkhana end, medium left hand round the wicket using his height by a high delivery and sent down a maiden. With a single to leg off the next ball Date opened his account and the first of the next over he put to leg for a single, Divekar playing cautiously. A pretty cut to the slips by Date off Mistry's last ball sent 10 up just before half past, and Warden he also cut for a single. The ball was keeping low with the pitch biting and runs came very slowly, and appeal by Mistry for l-b-w against Date failing, but the next ball Mulla took low down standing back. They had been in seventeen minutes, Date having scored all singles. [11-1-4.]

Pai came in and off his first ball Chothia missed what was just a possible catch at short slips, the last ball of a maiden. Divekar at last scored again, a single to cover off Warden, which Pai repeated for the former to score another to leg. The run of singles was kept up by a pretty leg glance by Divekar in the next over. He at last woke up with a wristy drive off Warden's last extra, and a short single to leg which Pai supplemented with one in the slips. Another short run by Pai to cover sent 20 up in twenty-eight minutes. A very pretty cut by Pai was well saved by Raja and the score rose as before by taps. At last Divekar square hit Warden to leg, the first boundary hit to leg, Pai following with his fifth single in the slips off Mistry, and the next Divekar drove nicely past K. M. Mistry for 3 to long off, and 30 went up in thirty-seven minutes.

A very dangerous run by Divekar followed to spoil Warden's maiden, but Mistry was not scored off. Pai got Warden away but he was coming in a lot from leg, puzzling Divekar. K. M. Mistry came on at exactly one o'clock in place of K.B., with the score at 35, and bowled a maiden. Warden had Divekar guessing and his fourth ball clean bowled him after a careful innings lasting forty-eight minutes. [35-2-19.]

Pai had made six when Baloo came in and both played carefully till Pai got Mistry away past third man for 3, but he went dangerously near running Baloo out, had not Daruwalla thrown in too high. A cut by Pai to point sent 40 up in fifty-seven minutes and Baloo opened by driving Mistry to mid-on. Both bowlers were breaking a good deal and runs had to be snatched. Another confident appeal against Pai went wrong and he followed with a beautiful square cut off Mistry to the score board, and passed the 47 required to come on terms with their opponents. A leg-bye sent 50 up after an hour and three minutes' play and Bulsara took over from Mistry at the Market end. His first ball dismissed Pai who was easily taken in the slips by Pavri after a useful stay of forty-eight minutes. [51-3-18.]

P. K. Telang (senior) came in at 1-25 and got a single off the fourth ball, Baloo another to third man. K. M. Mistry came on at the Gymkhana end, displacing Warden, after taking 1 for 21. Baloo drove him to long off for 2 and then a smart run off a hit only to mid-wicket. Of Baloo's third ball, however, Chothia caught Baloo magnificently in the slips, falling in the attempt. [56-4-77.]

At 1 30 o'clock C. V. Mehta, the captain, came in and played out a maiden; he had taken two wickets for two runs in two overs. Mistry again confidently appealed as did Mulla for a catch at the wickets, which Telang followed immediately by driving him to the leg boundary, and 60 went up in seventy-eight minutes. Mehta opened his score with a couple to leg, a foot short of the tents, off Bulsara. Runs came singly till Telang put Bulsara away to the fine leg rops and sent 70 up at 1-40. K. B. Mistry went on in place of Bulsara when Telang tapped his second ball to Mehethomji and called Mehta. The fieldsman, however, threw dead straight and caught Mehta out of his crease. [71-5-3.]

Telang with 13 was joined by Mehendale at 1-46, and he notched a single to leg which Telang also did. Yet another appeal by K. Mistry, this time for l-b-w against Telang, which was not given. Runs continued to come singly till Mistry, putting down a slightly slower and shorter ball than before, got Mehendale very easily caught by Mody at point. [76-6-2.]

At five minutes to two D. K. Telang joined his cousin who had made 15 and played out a maiden. They then adjourned for tiffin without further score.

AFTER TIFFIN.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Acting Governor, who has been a spectator during the two days, examined the pitch with Dr. Pavri, the Parsi captain, after the tiffin interval. A good deal of rain had fallen for half an hour and the ground consequently was softer when D. K. and P. K. Telang resumed at 3-20, the latter taking the first ball from K. B. Mistry, who appealed for l-b-w, off his second ball, which the batsman actually hit for a single to leg. K. M. Mistry took on at the Gymkhana end and put down a maiden to P. K. A single by the younger man sent 80 up and his cousin drove the next, a beautiful square cut off K. B. Mistry to the boundary, followed by a very hot chance to Meherhomji, which he missed. A couple of singles and D. K. put K. M. Mistry nicely to leg, and a single by the other sent 90 up after ten minutes. The heavy going saved a drive by D. K. off K. B. Mistry going to the screen, but they ran three - Warden now came on in place of K. M. Mistry, and P. K. drove him to long off, an l again an appeal against D. K. was disallowed and yet another for stumped. Bulsara went on instead of K. B. Mistry and off his first ball P. K. Telang was held, a running catch, by Pavri in the slips. [97-7-29.] The innings had been an invaluable one including some very fine strokes.

Seshachari came in at 3-43, but the fifth ball of Bulsara's over clean bowled him. [97-8-0.]

Salegram was next at 3-45 and played out the maiden, but the fourth ball of Warden's over clean beat and bowled D. K. Telang who had played a quiet innings. [97-9-5.]

Next was Errasha and he hit Warden to leg for a single, but in Bulsara's over was nicely taken by Raja at long on, and the innings came to a close for 99.

This was 52 in advance of the Parsi score, and even with a bowlers' wicket the task was not a difficult one.

The successful bowlers this time were Warden and Bulsara. Varying his pace cleverly, the former was always difficult to play coming in from leg. Bulsara had not come off the previous day, but, put on twice, he sent down six overs at a cost of 10 runs and took 4 wickets.

PARSIS WIN EASILY.

At 4-10 Daruwalla and Chothia came out to open the Parsis' second venture, the former taking first ball from Baloo, the over being a maiden. Salegram took the leather at the Gymkhana end, but his third ball Chothia drove to square leg and they ran four. The ninth was a grand hot to the boundary past third man. Baloo sent down another maiden, but of Salegram's second ball Chothia got him again to leg for 3, sending 10 up in as many minutes. The next ball saw him very nearly run out, Daruwalla refusing, and wisely, to run.

A single off Baloo and then Errasha went on for Salegram, his first three balls going for single to third man, where Divekar fielded them cleverly, the fifth likewise going in the same place, but the sixth finer, a nice cut by Chothia for 2. Off the first ball of Baloo's over, however, Pai took Chothia neatly in the slips. [19-1-17.] The outgoing batsman had played a nice, free game, and K. M. Mistry went in at 4-30, after twenty minutes' play.

He opened with a drive past long off to Divekar for a single and sent 20 up. Daruvalla followed with a nice drive past extra cover for four. Salegram again, went on in place of Errasha, Mistry scoring a single to leg off a no-ball and Daruwalla cutting him for a single with Mistry keeping the bowling with another to long on. As in the last innings, Daruwalla contented himself with stone-walling for his partner to score, which he did with a brace to long on off Salegram, sending 30 up after half an hour's play. Letting out at the next ball, it clean beat him but went away to the off and shouts of "played" went up as Daruwalla religiously stone-walled an over from Salegram. This bowler's next over saw Mistry cut him to square leg, a yard short of full toss to the score-board, followed by a single in the slips. The second ball of Baloo's he drove past P. K. Telang at cover and running three sent 40 up in forty-three minutes, Mistry having made sixteen out of the twenty-one since he came in twenty-three minutes. With a single off Baloo, Mistry reached his twenty, but Daruwalla snicking a single kept the bowling. Mehendale went on at exactly five in place of Salegram at the Gymkhana end with score 45, and sent Daruwalla down another maiden.

Off the fourth ball of Baloo's over the next wicket fell. Mistry jumping out to drive missed and was promptly stumped by Seshachari. [45-2-20.] Mistry had played another capital innings, cut short just when he seemed set for the end of the game, scoring 20 out of 26 during his stay of thirty-five minutes.

Warden came in at seven minutes past five with eight more to get and as many wickets to go. Mehendale beat Daruwalla but it went to the screen for four byes and he drove him to leg for three and brought the score level with the Hindus. With one to win Warden faced Mehendale and cut him for a single to extra cover and the match was won by eight wickets.

Baloo bowled excellently in his ten overs but the others were expensive and in 65 minutes the required runs were knocked off. Scores :—

HINDUS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr S K Divekar, c Chothia, b H M Mistry	7	b Warden	10
Mr D K Telang, b K B Mistry	13	b Warden	5
Mr M D Pai, c Raja, b K M Mistry	4	c Pavri, b Bulsara	18
Mr P K Telang, l-b-w K M Mistry	9	c Pavri, b Bulsara	29
Mr C V Mehta, b K M Mistry	6	run out	3
Mr K A Date, b K B Mistry	4	c Mulla, b K B Mistry	4
Mr S Mehendale, st Mulla, b Warden	25	c Mody, b K M Mistry	2
Mr P Baloo, b K B Mistry	2	c Chothia, b Bulsara	7
Mr K Seshachari, c Daruwalla, b Warden	2	b Bulsara	
Mr S Saligram, not out	3	not out	
Mr A Errasha, b K B Mistry	0	c Raja, b Warden	
Extras	6	Extras	10
Total	81	Total	99

Fall of wickets :—1 for 23 ; 2 for 26 ; 3 for 36 ; 4 for 43 ; 5 for 47 ; 6 for 55 ; 7 for 79 ; 8 for 79 ; 9 for 81 ; 10 for 81 ;

Fall of wickets :—1 for 11 ; 2 for 35 ; 3 for 51 ; 4 for 56 ; 5 for 71 ; 6 for 76 ; 7 for 97 ; 8 for 97 ; 9 for 97 ; 10 for 99.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr M Bulsara	8	2	0	9	6	10	2	4
Mr K M Mistry	21	10	4	39	13	23	5	1
Mr K B Mistry	16 2	4	4	26	15	32	3	1
Mr J Warden	3	2	2	2	15·1	24	3	3

PARSIS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr K M Mistry, c Errasha, b Baloo	37	st Seshachari, b Baloo	20
Mr D C Daruwalla, c Mehta, b Errasha	1	not out	11
Mr S M Chothia, c Errasha, b Baloo	0	c Pai, b Baloo	17
M J J Warden, not out	2	not out	1
Mr D E Mody, b Saligram	26		
Mr R P Meherhomji, b Baloo	1		
Mr D Raja, c Pai, b Baloo	3		
Mr H F Mulla, l-b-w Saligram	23		
Dr M E Pavri, b Saligram	16	Did not bat	
Mr K B Mistry, b Mehendale	1		
Mr M D Bulsara, c Seshachari, b Baloo	7		
Extras	12	Extras	4
Total	128	Total for 2 wkts	53

Fall of wickets :—1 for 28 ; 2 for 59 ; 3 for 66 ; 4 for 66 ; 5 for 78 ; 6 for 92 ; 7 for 117 ; 8 for 118 ; 9 for 119 ; 10 for 128.

Fall of wickets :—1 for 19 ; 2 for 45.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	R.	O.	M.	W.	R.
Mr P Baloo	21·2	7	5	50	10	4	2	18
Mr P Errasha	14	5	1	35	1	0	0	7
Mr S Saligram	8	3	3	15	7	0	0	23
Mr S Mehendale	3	1	1	7	1·4	1	0	4
Mr K A Date	2	0	0	10				

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

THE following is the team which has been selected to represent the Presidency against the Parsis next week:—

Capts in Greig (Captain).
Captain Rutter.
Captain Hinde
Mr J O Airy
Mr F T Crump
(Poona).
Major During
Capt Fredericks
(Secunderabad).
Mr. W. F. O. Faviel (Ahmednagar).
Lieut Philbrick.
Mr J S Milne.
Mr S N Powell.

(Reserves). Mr. A. L. Smith (Bombay), and Major Field (Poona.)

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Telugu C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

The Poona Gymkhana met the Telugu Cricket Club on the Gymkhana ground to-day in excellent weather and on perfect wicket, the game resulting in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana. Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr Airy, c Purandhare, b Pochati	8
Captain Hinde, b Pochati	0
Mr Tillard, b Pochati	11
Mr Rutter, retired	125
Mr Armytage, b Bandoo	1
Captain Anstruther, c and b Bandoo	2
Mr Crump, l b w Bandoo	58
Captain Greig, not out	56
Mr Wickham, b Kelkar	3
Mr Curtis, b Kelkar	4
Mr Waller, not out	21
Extras	21
Total	304

TETEGU C. C.

Laxmon, c Airy b Wickham	7
Rasker, c Hinde, b Wickham	3
Kelkar b Wickham	16
Norsoo, c Crump, b Anstruther	3
Hanmantoo, not out	9
Purandhare, not out	34
Mallanna	Did not bat
Rammanna	
Pochati	
Thoma	
Bandoo	
Extras	6
Total	81

The Annual Staff College Dinner will be held this year at the United Service Club, Simla, under the usual arrangements, on Tuesday the 24th September. Lieutenant-General Sir B. Duff will take the Chair, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General and Quartermaster-General will, it is hoped, be present as guests. It is expected that there will be a good gathering of Camberley and Indian Staff College men.

IT is unfortunate, says the *Indian Field* in concluding an article on "Game Protection," that at the present juncture the non-existence of Provincial Game Protection Associations deprives English sportsmen in India of the opportunity of combining to press the advantages of fish and game protection upon the Government in a manner which would give weight to their representations. "We trust, however, that the two Associations which do exist, will move in the matter, and that what we have said now and on former occasions will bring home to the minds of all keen sportsmen the necessity of bestirring themselves to create Associations in every Province."

POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-DAY.

HURDLE PLATE.—1 1/4 miles over 6 flights.—Loch Lochie, Dormant, Refuge Bay, White Heather, Sainfoin, Umutbee, Lamrock and Balayeuse.

PONY HURDLE PLATE.—1 1/4 miles over 6 flights.—Bull's Eye, Sharavogue, Kour Sahib and Gladstone.

HADAPSUR PLATE.—7 furlongs.—Tachreet 9st 12lbs ; Bay Middleton 9st 7lbs ; Young Cardigan 8st 13lbs ; Nooman 8st 8lbs ; Eed 8st 7lbs ; Ashroff 8st 7lbs ; Commander 8st 6lbs ; False Start 8st 4lbs ; Moonib Pasha 8st 1lb ; Zurriff 8st ; Antica 7st 13lbs ; Bnrban 7st 9lbs ; Caravan 7st 8lbs ; Court Martial 7st 7lbs ; Mumbra 7st 6lbs ; Salaanic 7st 2lbs ; Adbam 6st 12lbs ; and Advocate General 6st 7lbs.

ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—1 mile.—Dalil, Reality, Krushaw, Poseidon, Come Soon, Madrid, Dhafer, Talal, Gwalior, Gold Mint, Mukrag, Galopin, Dhamas, Monsoon, Recruit, Kawakib, and Pluto.

SELLING PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.—Rossi (1,500), Welsh Love (1,000), Jubilant (800), Gunner (800), Epitome (900), Presbyterian (1,500), Dormant (1,500), Diakkaway (1,100), and Resident (600).

(CLOSED RACE) SERVICE PLATE.—6 furlongs :—Welcome Jane, King's Mirror, Edie, Craig, Rossi, The Earl, White Heather, and Gladstone.

LILLIPUT NOVICE PLATE.—1/2 mile.—I Division, Liberal, Oorak, Hobart, Rahim, Koomash, Shabeeb, Narcissus, Secretary, Faugh-a-Ballagh, Ariff, Stb, Imtiyas, II Division, Star of Bombay, Kabil, Mufrud, Andry, Stamboul, Shirazi, Kagal, Happy Land, Fawoos, Amood, Silver Stream, Taticorin.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY there was a practice game on the Cooperage between the South Wales Borderers and R. G. A., Karachi. The ground was in very fair condition though on the wet side and a hard game was seen. It, however, was too much amongst the forwards to be a good game to watch, and this fault seems likely to be predominant amongst most of teams that will be competing in the Tournament.

As far as a knowledge of the game goes, the R. G. A. are still at a disadvantage, but their forwards are keen and tackle well, though they do not gather round quick enough for the scrums. Dobbin plays an excellent game at half and in this line they should do well, but their threes are scarcely first enough and their backs suffer a bit from nerves.

The Borderers' forwards do not pack as well as might be and should heel out cleaner. Their halves are distinctly smart and the threes know the game, though only the right wing shows much pace. The back is an excellent kick and one of the goals he kicked was an excellent one.

In the first half the R. G. H. scored an unconverted try when the Borderers pressed, scrum after scrum on the goal line. Eventually the ball went the length of the three line but the left wing fumbled and Dobbin relieved. There was no more score to half time.

After the interval the Borderers had very much more of the game and scoring between the posts the try was converted and they were ahead. Another followed on the left wing, but a five kick went to the right. Soon after the right wing three-quarter put in a brilliant run from half way, scoring near the touch line line, but it was not converted. A free for them at a difficult angle was successfully kicked and they ran out comfortable winners.

S. W. Borderers .....2 goals (1 penalty) and 1 try (12 pts.).

R. G. A.....1 try (3 points.)

UPPER-INDIA RACES.

Entries for Meerut.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, AUGUST 22.

The racing prospects all over Upper India this season are looking very rosy. Besides the splendid first entries for Lucknow, the Meerut first entries are equally satisfactory.

The Pony Hurdles and Horse Chase have already six each ; the Gurmuktesar Plate, half mile, has secured seventeen classy ponies, the Body Guard stable being strongly represented.

The U. P. Derby, initiated last year, has six typical village-bred candidates.

The other races entered for the first day are good fields.

On the second day, five well-known ponies appear under the Pony Chase and five Arabs for the Hurdle Race.

Nine country-breds figure under Nanchandi Plate; ten good class horses for Bogput Plate and nine Arabs for the Seven Furlong Arab Plate. There is a mixed class of nine for the Kharkhoda Plate, while the Bijnor Plate has attracted sixteen good-class ponies.

On the third day, the largest entries are thirteen maiden ponies for the Gugrola Plate and sixteen all class ponies for the Consolation Plate, while other events are all well patronized.

The second entries will doubtless include most of those now running at the Open Gymkhana besides many others.

The Umballa entries, not yet to hand, are spoken of as very gratifying and, with such good sport insured at three principal centres in Upper India, the Calcutta and Bombay stables should renew their old acquaintanceship with these fixtures.

BOAT RACE ON THE ADYAR.

Madras vs. Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 23.

Yesterday evening a pair oar race between Madras and Poona was rowed on the Adyar River in which F. H. Wilson and C. S. Lloyd represented Madras, and Cunningham and Graham, Poona. From the start, the Madras men led and were soon more than a length ahead. But the Poona crew made a great effort and a good race resulted in an exciting finish. The Madras crew just managed to win.

There is to be a four oar contest in the latter place this afternoon.

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

Deputation of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 23.

Major Copeland, Adjutant of the Nilgiri Volunteers, has been appointed Camp Adjutant at the ensuing Southern India Rifle meeting, Captain Applin, Quarter Master ; Capt. Kelly, Medical Officer ; Major Dery, Staff Officer ; Major Heycock, R. E., Executive Officer ; Lieut. Brewnigg, Statistical Officer ; Capt. A. B. Maclean, D. S. O. Chief Range Officer, and Lieut. Price, Assistant Range Officer, Mr. Dumbell who has been asked to accept the duties of Assistant Secretary will probably accept the office.

THE COCOANUT DAY FAIR.—The Cocoanut Day fair held yesterday on the verge of the Cruickshank Road opposite the Municipal Offices presented a spectacle which all native Bombay turned out to see in the afternoon and the evening. The booths and mandaps were filled with every variety of article suited to the tastes and fancy of the thousands of customers that resorted to them. There were booths for the sale of English fancy goods, toys, and trinkets ; English pastry and country sweetmeats ; and hawkers of edibles most patronised by natives. Women and children of the poorer classes, dressed in their best clothes, swarmed in large numbers. Jugglers, acrobats and wandering minstrels did a profitable business. The merry-go-rounds presented attractions for both old and young, male and female. The tramways brought thousands to the scene, and the Esplanade, from the Municipal Offices to the vicinity of the Gymkhana Pavilion, was filled with a surging mass of humanity. The police of the division, under Superintendent Nolan, had a busy time of it in keeping the roads clear and regulating the traffic in a manner which reflected credit on the force. Mr. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, as is his custom on all important occasions, supervised the whole of the arrangements with the usual tact and was to be seen riding in all directions.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The trough of low pressure has again moved northward and is now close against the Himalayas. As it generally happens when it assumes this position, the rainfall has practically ceased in the central portions of the country and has increased in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Arabian Sea current has given light rain in the extreme south-east of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, but on the Malabar Coast the weather has been dry.

A local disturbance has appeared in the extreme north and has given light rain there.

In Burma the weather has been dry in the interior, but general rain continued on the coast, the principal amounts being Mergui four inches, Tavoy seven, Moulmein six, Bassein two and Akyab three. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature differ by only small amounts from normal.

In North-East India and Orissa there has been local rain in Assam and south of Eastern Bengal and a few falls elsewhere. Dibrugarh had one and a half inches rain, Cherrapoonjee three, and Gaya half. Cloud has increased in Assam and is now moderate everywhere. Humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces a few scattered falls of rain are reported, the only important amounts being Benares and Allahabad half an inch, Dehra Dun three, and Chakrata half. Cloud is light in the west of the United Provinces and south-east of the Central Provinces, and moderate to heavy elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In North-West India the rainfall has been local in the Punjab and Gujarat and a few falls occurred in Rajputana. Murree records three-quarters of an inch, Khushab, Delhi and Jaipur half, Sambhar two and Rajkot one and a half. Cloud has increased in the extreme north and is thick in Kashmir, Rajputana and Gujarat and light elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature is normal.

In the Peninsula nearly general rain has fallen on the Konkan Coast and the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. Negapatam, Madura, and Kodaikanal report half an inch of rain. Cloud is light to moderate except on the West Coast, where skies are still heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast and Konkan Coast, local rain in the interior of Burma, North-East India except Orissa, in Gujarat and the south of the Peninsula and a few falls in the United Provinces, West Himalayas, Sub-Himalayas and Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Mahim. In. Cts.	Fort In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	16 8	22 16	93 48	96 70
Friday, 23rd Aug. 1907	0 15	0 20	0 17	0 29
Total	96 51	93 36	93 65	96 79
Total to date, 1906	39 10	40 22	45 44	39 01

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 23.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In. Cents.	Total to Date, In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 15	87 55

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Winds are north-easterly at Simla, and south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind and at Amraoti, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Bijapur, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Surat, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Rajkot, Bhuj, Deesa and Ahmedabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is lightly or densely clouded in all districts. Humidity shows a moderate increase above normal at Negapatam, Colombo, Kaingiri, Belgaum, Surat, Mahepoon, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Deesa, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Jhansi, Ajmer, Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Rain.—Twenty-nine stations report rain, out of which as many as 19 had under a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—The monsoon current on the West Coast is rather weak and rain in light or moderate showers is likely in several places.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

13TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 25TH AUG. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins.
6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—260, 231 and 317.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B flat.
Anthem—"The Radiant Morn"—Woodward.
Hymns—242 and 271.
Collections for—Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

Matins—H C—311, 311 and 190.
Evensong—Ps 166, 165, and 175.
Vespers—E. S, 322, 280 and 447.
5-15 p m—Guild of St Helena Monday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

5-30 a m—Holy Communion—Choral with Sermon
Hymns—142, 223, 178 pt 2.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—373, 284, 338, 28 and 25.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a m—Matins.
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Longmore
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
Alms for Choir and Organ.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m - Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—100
Hymns—16, 197 and 170.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, SERVICES.

	Mourning Mass.	Evening.
The Cathedral Bhuleshwar	7, 8-30	5-30
St. Theresa's, Girgaum	6-45, 8-30	5 30
St. Joseph's, Gomeconey	7-45	5-30
Church of the Holy Name	6, 7, 8 and 9	6-30
St. Joseph's Colaba	8 o'clock	6-30
St. Anne's, Byculla	5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-35	7 o'cloc
St. Mary Church, Mazagon	6-30, 8-30	5-30
N. S. das Victoria's, Pahim	7-30	5 30
St. Francis of Assisi, Dadar	7 30	
St. Peter's, Bandra	5-30, 6-3', 7-30 8-40, 6 30	

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wamby Road.)

8-30 a m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (Rt. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p .m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.

BRITISH CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a. m. and 5-30 p. m.—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th July on 179½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Miscellaneous Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	300	....	750
Or per mile of Railway	23	20	....	43
For 17 weeks of half-year	830	880	.....	1,680
Total for 3 weeks	1 220	1,200	....	2,420
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	432	101	4	538
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	6	.....	31½
Total to corresponding date do.	1,358	418	10	1,78

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 213
Do to corresponding week of previous year ..... Rs. 862

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain Cragbetts, will sail to-day, for Kobe &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Athelle, 3,827 tons, Captain H Bradby, will sail to-day, for Hull, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowabera, 1,961 tons, Captain G Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Ross — R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly — Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp — R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	N J F Wilson — R-I Marine
R I M S Pallanova	Capt Holloway — Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats	— Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Hardern — R I Marin

In the stream.

R I M S Dufferin — Comdr H S Black — R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 23

Capri	2781	Beloito	F & R S N Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Gerd	790	Andreatsu	F F O & Co
Ipswick	813	Wallace	Shah S N Co
Lawada	2124	Lane — Calcutta	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Hodgson	M M & Co
Massapa	3522	Powell	P & O Co
Nairung	2802	Thomson — Turner Morrison & Co	
Nanabora	1961	Abbott — Calcutta, &c	M M & Co
Onipenta	3420	Hill	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kelsie	M M & Co
Oriental	3385	Tocquen	P & O Co
Querimba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Rydal Hall	2135	Fraser	K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahlehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Nasam	2751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Wensleydale	3538	Seaton	W & A G & Co
Xema	446	Mohamad — K'chi — N F The Shah S N Co	

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Pindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	4-9	F Muir & Co
B	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	L'pool	29-8	K Nixon & Co
C & R	City of Manch'ter	3583	Findlay	K'chi	K Nixon & Co	
F	Dogeni	1668	Clark	Dunkirk	28-8	K Nixon & Co
H	Hoolmes	904	Hoskins	Mauritius	24-8	B & P S N Co
M	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	31-8	P & O Co
N	Bechuana	2658	Crome	Baltimore	26-8	R A Willis
O	Somali	1604	Timon	Ztar	29-8	A Strandes
Q	Kirkfield	2275	Dermody	Dunkirk	1-9	W & A G & Co

Offside H

Mahanadi	547	Almol	Repairing	Bo S N Co	

H W P D

Bahnduri	829	Fakeera	M Goa	28-8 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	27-8 W & A G & Co
3	Cosmopolore	2913	Boss	Hull	27-8 W & A G & Co
5	Gleamin	2248	Learmouth	K'chi	27 8 F Muir & Co
8	Silesia	3340	Bergnolian	Trieste	1-9 A L S N Co
9	Schenfels	3611	Klonpenburg	K'chi	31-8 Glasle & Co
10&11	Tetomi Maru	3419	Winchester	Kobe	25-8 N Y Kaisha
12	Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	5-9 P & O Co
16	Madura	1278	Elton	Buseli	26-8 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Orl htal s	Tocque	Aden, Aug 18
	Nowshera	Abbott	Calcutta, July 19

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Lindall Hall s	Scherlock	Antwerp, &c
	Rydall Hall s	Fraser	Calcutta
	Orcoles	Zamaro	Calcutta
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, Cragbetts for Kobe, &c
" Othello, Bradley for Hull via Karachi

The steamer Nowagir, for Calcutta and Coast ports, began to load yester

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Puttis	Tweeds
Jerseys	Cardigans
Sweaters	Stockings
Socks etc :	etc :

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RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1907.

POLYGAMY AND POLYANDRY.

REGULAR marriage, of whatever type it be, is only found in a fairly advanced state of human society, and many singular forms of conjugal association have to be passed through first. Marriage is a more formal and regular sexual association governed by a generally admitted convention. The forms of marriage most universally practised are polygamy and monogamy, while there exists in the polyandric marriage a strange variation from the polygamic and monogamic types. Polyandry however is, and always has been, limited to a few centres where the males, generally owing to the prevalence of female infanticide in excess, predominate markedly over the females. There is little doubt that man, being a gregarious animal, is more inclined to polygamy than to monogamy. Similarly, in the animal kingdom, a gregarious life, a life in association, favours polygamy. But other forces in addition to gregarious instinct have made for polygamy in human society. In the savage state, where owing to wars and conflicts life is "nasty, brutish and short" (to use the words of Hobbes), men are not so long-lived as women, so that generally there is an excess of women, which imposes the necessity of polygamy. In a savage country then all men aspire to polygamy, though restrictions on the plurality of wives are imposed for the benefit of the more powerful males of the community. Where there is no female infanticide, however, and the number of females is not artificially limited, these restrictions tend to be withdrawn. A few instances from the customs of savage peoples will illustrate the prevalence of the polygamic habit, its *raison d'etre*, and the limitations, if any, by which it is surrounded. In Australia the adult male aborigines take possession of the women of all ages, and the young men cannot become proprietors of women before the age of about thirty years. In New Caledonia, only the chiefs and rich men can indulge in the luxury of polygamy, and these seek a plurality of wives mainly to stock their farms with labourers, as slavery does not exist. A man accordingly procures a number of wives in proportion to the amount of land he has in cultivation : this we may call servile polygamy. The Fijians have the same habit, but with them a distinction is already noted between the wives : grades come into being, and this is a step in the direction of monogamy. Throughout Africa the natives are polygamous in habit, but with them, as with most other primitive peoples, a man does not desire a plurality of wives for sensual reasons so much as to supply himself with a troop of valuable labourers.

Polygamy with such peoples is founded on economic needs. Wives are bought as a profitable investment, and treated as slaves or domestic animals. In many parts of Africa the poor man has to content himself with monogamy simply because wives are only to be obtained, like slaves, by purchase. Among some tribes polygamy is doubly a source of riches, not only through the labour of the women but also through the sale of the children, of whom a large and profitable trade is made. Amongst the natives of South America and the Redskin Indians polygamy is the normal state : it is only the poor and feeble who have to rest content with one wife or none. A curious custom with some Redskin tribes is that when a man marries the eldest daughter of a family, he acquires by express privilege the right of taking afterwards as they become marriageable. In this low stage of human society the more notable characteristics are the absolute and as a rule unresented subjection of women, and the consequent absence of fidelity and delicacy. Similar are the marriage customs of the primitive races in Asia and Europe. In every land the primitive races have practised polygamy where that has been possible for them. It still survives in Central Asia ; it formerly existed in Western Europe. Caesar tells us that the Gauls were polygamous, and after the fall of Rome the Merovingian kings still practised it. Even Charlemagne, the Christian Carolingian Emperor, was a bigamist. Probably even at the present day amongst the most distinguished classes of the most civilized nations "the majority of individuals have polygamous instincts which they find it difficult to resist." Whilst polygamy as a rule has been converted by a gradual process into monogamy as a race becomes steadily civilized, there are certain of the superior races who have maintained the polygamic regime in spite of their vaunted civilization. Such a people are the Arabs. They have maintained polygamy chiefly because it was the established custom at the time of Mohamed and seeming good to him it received through the Koran the sanction of divine right, and was thereby chrystallized into a fundamental tenet of Islam. The followers of the Prophet, though counselled to have few wives, are to enjoy polygamy not only in this world but also in the world to come. The inferiority of women is a commonplace with Mohamedans : it has led to the degradation of the social state in Mussalman countries, it has brought about the evils of the harem and has proved a grave obstacle to progress. But while for all practical purposes the Arab wife is a thing, bought by the husband for a price to be fixed with her legal representative, the consent of the girl is necessary, and this constitutes a real step in advance of savage polygamy.

In most Mohamedan countries, however, the equilibrium of the sexes is too close for polygamy to be universally practised. Thus, in practice, even though custom, religion and law authorize a plurality of wives, polygamy becomes a luxury only within reach of the rulers and richer classes—as soon at least as a tolerable social condition restrains the too rapid mortality of males. Most nations when they have reached this stage, have decreed monogamy as the legal marriage condition : the Arabs and their fellow religionists, by retaining polygamy as the highest condition and the thing to be aimed at where at all practicable, have shown themselves an exception to the rule of sociological progress, and have greatly suffered, in the estimation of outside observers at least, by refusing to take the last step in the normal evolution of human marriage. The habit of polyandry, which consists in the possession of many husbands by one woman, may be regarded as a variant of the polygamic regime. It generally obtains amongst partially civilized people who have already instituted some form of regular marriage, but with whom there is a considerable excess of males over females. This disproportion may result from divers causes. It may be natural, as amongst certain of the animal species. Indeed, "as a general rule, and in nearly all countries where it has been possible to ascertain it, the relation between masculine and feminine births gives a certain excess of boys. This relation has been found in Europe to be 106 for 70 millions of births ; but our great masculine mortality re-establishes the equilibrium in the early years of life." Secondly, it may result from the excessive practice of infanticide of girls, and thirdly, from the sale of girls to outside traders. When, owing to some such cause or causes, the equilibrium of the sexes has been severely disturbed, the inequality imposes some such a solution as the polyandric regime. But polyandry has never been a universal and necessary matrimonial phase: it is not to be assumed that every race has experienced such a condition. And the reason of this is that the enormous consumption of men in the struggles incidental to a low state of civilization has generally kept pace with that decrease of women which infanticide or sale was responsible for. This tendency towards a balance of forces accounts for the comparative rarity of polyandry. For one tribe that has adopted this system probably a hundred have been polygamous.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN BURMA. Archæology received much attention in Burma last year and the work done appears to have been well done. One of the most important details was in connection with the future policy of preservation. Suggestions for the framing of rules and directions for the administration of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act were received from the Director-General of Archæology, and suitable arrangements were proposed by the Local Government. The most noteworthy items of these are the decision to prepare lists of the ancient monuments to be declared to be protected monuments, and the passing of rules to regulate the right of access to the Palace at Mandalay, to restrict excavation in certain districts and to preserve the ownership of Government in all objects discovered in the course of excavation. The advice of the Director-General of Archæology has been sought with regard to these proposals. In the meantime the compilation of lists of the monuments in each Division in Burma has now been completed. The lists have been forwarded to the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, who is preparing from them a consolidated list including all the monuments of importance in the Province. The Superintendent's list will supply useful information about each monument in a tabular form, and will afford valuable assistance in the selection of such monuments as are worthy of repair and conservation by Government. Enquiries were instituted in regard to the administration of Pagoda Funds, and the better formation of trusts has been suggested. As a result the Superintendent of Archæological Survey submitted recommendations with a view to rendering the administration of the trust funds and the work of the trustees, as regards maintenance and repair of the fabric in their charge, subject to examination. This control, it was proposed, should be exercised by Deputy Commissioners but, unfortunately, the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to concur. We say unfortunately because it is desirable that some control should be exerted, for it acts as an educative factor in the work of archæological preservation. His Honour considers it desirable that there should be as little interference as possible on the part of Government with the management of trusts connected with religious buildings and institutions. Where trusts have been constituted, it is for the Buddhist community to exercise such supervision over the trustees as may be conferred by law, and, if necessary, to have recourse to the Courts to enforce the proper observance of the terms of the trust. The examination of trust accounts, the erection of new buildings, and the maintenance and repair of pagodas are not matters with which, in His Honour's opinion, officers of Government should concern themselves in their public capacity, except in so far as is provided by the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. One of the most interesting fields of research at present is at the excavations at the prehistoric site at Yathemyo near Prome. In January of this year it was visited by General de Beylié, a French Archæologist, who found inscriptions in an unknown character. This and the fact that the style of architecture of the pagodas in the neighbourhood is entirely different from that to be seen at Pajan leads to the belief that the examination of the site will discover much that is still unknown concerning the early history of Burma.

BURMO-CHINESE TRADE. THE question of the Yunnan Railway, to which Lord Ronaldshay drew attention in the House of Commons recently, figures largely in in the report on the Burmo-Chinese trade of 1906. The report emanates from Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs, who does not appear entirely enthusiastic over the project. The building of a light railway from Tengyueh to Bhamo has occupied much attention, but no decision has been arrived at ; indeed, in many minds there appears to be considerable doubt as to whether the line is desirable, until it has been clearly shown that extension to Talifu is feasible. Without an extension, it is urged, the Bhamo steam tramway would be deprived of much of its utility and, while having obvious local advantages, would be of no real assistance in in furthering the development of the resources of that section of the province or of eventually affording an outlet for the rich productions of Western Szechuan, which only a through line could accomplish. It is clear, therefore, that the reticence observed by Mr. Hobhouse was well advised. Should the Yunnan railway come within measurable distance of reality, the selection of a route will be no easy matter. Two have been suggested—the so-called Bhamo route *via* Tengyueh, and the valley of the Salween route vis Kunlon Ferry. Opinions are divided as to which is the better : but the latter perhaps allows of easier gradients and is, for various reasons, preferable. Both, however, are difficult, and it must be admitted that neither is really suitable for railway construction. Considering the almost insurmountable physical difficulties presented and the colossal expenditure which would be involved (more especially if the standard gauge obtaining in China were followed, as of course would be advisable), the practicability, viewed commercially, of such a scheme may well be questioned. As regards the present trade routes—and they must necessarily affect the choice of alignment of the railway—the new road *via* Kulekha has attracted about half the volume which used to use the old road *via* Nampoung and Manwyne, and there might be greater traffic but for the popularity of the old road on account of the better camping facilities it affords. Of the foreign goods imported, only a comparatively small proportion remains for local consumption, which means that the Bhamo-Tengyueh road is but the beginning of a long journey and, having regard to the absence of navigable waterways and the general lack of communications in this depopulated section of Yunnan, it is reasonable to suppose that development and expansion of trade will come from the Eastern rather than the Western side of the Province, where conditions are generally more favourable and where railway connection with the sea has followed the easiest route.

A PUBLIC DANGER. A CIRCULAR saw is one of the most dangerous of machines ; it accounts for more accidents than any other wood-working tool, and in all civilised countries it is used with special precautions for the safety of workmen and of the public. But things are different in Bombay. A fortnight ago a circular saw, thirty inches in diameter, was started to work within twenty feet of the kerbstone on the site of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, recently vacated, without either a guard over the saw or a fence to keep off the crowd that may be seen around it when at work. It requires very little to bring about the loss of fingers or a hand at a circular saw. A slip of the foot on wet ground while feeding the blade, a moment of forgetfulness at the end of a cut, and at times during the handling of wood, a piece may touch the periphery of the running saw and be discharged like a shot from a gun against the nearest workman or against any one else within range. To any one not used to the ways of Bombay, it would seem extraordinary that such a piece of recklessness should be allowed in one of the most public places, and that neither the contractor who owns the saw, nor the authority that ought to have stopped the use of it, should be punished. Perhaps the situation is not provided for in the Factory or the Police Act, in which case no self-respecting and thoroughly experienced official will interfere. It is high time that machinery should be used to a much greater extent in building operations in Bombay. Vertical lifts of materials, sawing, planing, moulding, stone-carving, and mortising should all be done by machines, also colour-washing and plain painting. The rising cost of labour and the economy of time all demand it, but the supervision of contractors must be made more strict than it is at present, if the above reforms are to be carried out with any degree of safety.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Scindia" passed Suez on the 21st instant and is expected to arrive here on the 2nd proximo.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the homeward mails of the 17th instant, arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

THE names of the Members of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation will be issued in India, in time for publication, next Monday morning.

NOTHING appears as yet settled regarding the successor to Mr. James Wilson as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department when the latter reverts to the Punjab as Financial Commissioner in November next.

A DEFINITE break in the rains has now established itself throughout Upper India and will be most beneficial to crops generally. Yesterday's crop telegrams show that the prospects generally continue favourable, but that no material fall in the abnormally high prices of food-grains has yet occurred.

THE proposals of the Government of India for the extension of the Councils are still the subject of reference between the India Office and Simla. As soon as the draft is finally settled it will be circulated to Local Governments and at the same time made public as promised by Lord Minto at the last Budget Debate.

THE value of the mineral output of the Transvaal for the year ending June 30th was £30,729,831, being an increase of £6,757,261 compared with the preceding year. Of the total amount, gold represented £26,648,452, silver £87,921, diamonds £2,147,097, coal £796,361, and base metals £50,000.

THE Paris correspondent of the Central News learns that the Brothers Wright have decided to carry out a series of tests with their aeroplane in the presence of certain French officers. The trials, which will be strictly private, will probably take place in the aerostatic grounds at Meudon.

THE "strenuous life" is causing a startling increase in the death-rate among Chicago men, says the *Tribune's* correspondent. A health commissioner reports that 12,000 men died in seven months as against 8,000 women. He mentions quick lunches, exposure, and overwork as the prime causes of this high mortality.

KING Haakon and Queen Maud have arrived at Trondhjem after a very successful and enjoyable excursion through northern Norway. Probably no King and Queen have so carefully studied a country and made themselves personally acquainted with its people in so short a time. Everywhere Queen Maud's amiable efforts to support the King in his desire to realise the proud motto "All for Norway" have gained for her the admiration of all hearts.

THE Rev. Henry Spencer Kenrick Bellairs, who died in sad circumstances at Barton End House, Headington, near Oxford, on Saturday, August 3rd, aged sixty-seven, graduated from Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1863, and entered the Civil Service. For some time he was Professor of English Literature and Fellow and Examiner of Bombay University. Returning home, he was admitted to holy orders (deacon 1874, priest 1875) by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Mackarness). He was curate of Wolvercot (1874-75), of St. Giles', Oxford (1875-79), and of St. Ambrose, Bournemouth (1879-86). With his pastoral work he had combined instruction in Indian dialects to Indian Civil Service students at both Universities. Since 1883 he had been University Lecturer in Marathi and Gujerati at Oxford (Balliol College), and was appointed Gujerati Lecturer at Cambridge in 1887.

THE POONA SEASON.

Military and Sporting Notes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 22.

At last it really does seem that we are going to have a much-needed break in the weather ; the change dates from last Saturday, when the rain was considerably less, and since then there has been a steady improvement, with only a few occasional, and not very heavy, showers, and we have actually had several hours of consecutive sunshine lately, the first time for a month, and the prospects all round, which, last week when I wrote was about as bad as could be is now much brighter. It appears that the abnormal conditions have passed away, and the present weather is more or less what we expect to get in an ordinary monsoon.

An interesting lecture was given in the Garrison Class-Room yesterday morning, by Captain W. F. Maxwell, R. E., on the subject of Military Telegraphs, about which he has a lot of expert practical knowledge ; and those who were present at the big Poona manœuvres, in January last, will remember that he is the officer who so successfully worked the complicated telegraph and telephone arrangements there. The object of the lecture was not so much to demonstrate the actual working of Telegraphs, as to show how anyone can, on service, materially assist our own and, when opportunity serves, obstruct the enemy's telegraph system, by knowing a few practical points requiring no technical training ; it can easily be seen how very important it is that at any rate scouts, and anyone likely to do that sort of duty, should be possessed of this elementary knowledge at least. With this object in view, Captain Maxwell only went so far into the technical part of the subject as was absolutely necessary to make clear the object of the various operations he explained, and it required no knowledge of electricity to follow his meaning. He dealt in a clear and concise manner on the method of mending a break in a cable or air-line ; and also showed how very simply a "fault" might be placed in an enemy's line, which would be extremely hard to locate and quite stop the working of the line ; and he also explained how to "tap in" on a line with a "buzzer" which is a telephonic apparatus, so as to be able to intercept messages.

I can corroborate his statement that it is really easy to mend a broken cable or air-line, because an officer, who served in Somaliland told me that at one time, during the recent campaign, communication was frequently interrupted by the Mullah's forces ; and it was not safe for the Linesmen of the British Telegraph Section to patrol as usual and mend breaks. As it was of the very utmost importance that the line should be maintained, some of the friendly Somalis who served as guides and scouts were taught the necessary simple operations in a few hours, and were sent out every day to mend breaks as they occurred, in which task they were completely successful.

That Poona should have beaten Bombay decisively at cricket was only to be expected, as the team that went down was nearly at full strength, and strong throughout. I hear that the wicket was not so difficult as the smallness of the scores would indicate, as it was so slow that the ball would do nothing quickly. Presumably, the failure of so many players was due to want of practice. The selection of the team to meet the winners of the Parsee-Hindu match has caused a good deal of comment here. One is always chary of criticising the doings of a Selection Committee as they have many difficulties that one does not know of. Still, in this case, although we take it for granted that they have done as well as they could, it does seem difficult to understand why the Captaincy of the team was not offered to Greig (who I have good grounds for saying, would have refused it), and why Priestley was not asked to play. I understand that this match is not one of the regular Presidency series, and that the conditions were made to include any one in the limits of the Southern Army, as well as the Presidency ; and I expect we shall see several changes in the team to meet the Parsees here next month. Hindus for one will have strong claims on a place. To-day the Gymkhana meet the Telegu Club, the first match that has been able to come off for a month, and have got a strong side in spite of several counter-attractions. This afternoon is, in fact, particularly full up with Races, Cricket, Football, Tennis Tournament and a Cand at the Boat Club !

The Fourth Extra Meeting, postponed from Saturday, was held on Monday last, though the hurdle-races were again put off till next Saturday. The weather was fine and there were a large number of people present. The course was naturally heavy after the rain and the times slow in consequence. The bookies had a pretty good day as three outsiders, in the shape of Adham, Young Kohinoor, and Virballa rolled up, hardly having been backed at all. Williams and Byramjee Rustomjee, who have been doing so well so far, each added two more to their list of winners. We are again having three days' racing this week, as the closed meeting is to-day and the fifth extra next Saturday, and with fine weather better performances may be expected.

A meeting of the Polo Committee was held on Tuesday to consider the advisability of a further postponement until after the open Tournament next month, but in view of the change in the weather it was decided to play it off, if possible. The ground is quite hard now, though the grass is very thick, and it would be quite possible to play to-morrow, but I fancy that it will be kept for the Tournament now, which opens on Monday with two games, R. E. *vs.* Mounted Infantry, and Connaught Rangers *vs.* Bombay Gymkhana. On Wednesday next, the winners of these two matches meet, and the other games will be Poona Gymkhana *vs.* 26th Cavalry, and Poona Horse *vs.* R. F. A. The semi-finals are down for Friday, and the Worcester Regiment reach that stage without a match through the scratching of the Idar team, which is a loss to them, as they will probably be as short of practice as the rest of the teams. As last year it has been decided to enclose the ground and charge for admission, all the gate-money being devoted to the Polo ground. Since last year a new stand has been put up alongside the old one, out of the takings at last year's Tournament. I have heard a good deal of grumbling on the part of members of the Gymkhana at having to pay to watch the Polo ; but it has been forced upon us by the I. P. A., who, when they were approached for funds for improvements, refused on the ground that nothing was done locally to raise funds, and pointed to other places where a gate is held regularly. The Connaught Rangers have most sportingly invited all the teams playing in the Tournament to dinner on the evening after the Final Match.

In spite of the awful weather, hounds have continued to meet regularly, the rendezvous being Bhosri Village, but very few people have turned out, and I have heard striking tales of disaster in the shape of lame horses and many shoes lost in the heavy clinging soil. Last Thursday was a very wet day, but about ten members of the Hunt turned out. After casting about a bit, a fox was found which ran for thirty minutes before taking refuge in a strongly enclosed garden. At this check the scattered field came up, and badly they wanted the check too. When the pack turned the fox out of the garden he ran for another ten minutes to the South Bank of the Indrayani river, where he hid in the masonry of an old well, and very shortly fox and hounds were struggling in the water, which fortunately, owing to the floods, was near the surface ; the fox was not recovered but Captain Light, one of the whips, went in and rescued the hounds, passing them up to safety one by one. The line taken was about nine miles, and in spite of the weather some of the upland grass country made quite good going, though it was fearfully bad whenever a valley was crossed.

On Sunday there was an increased field, several ladies being out, although many people were still afraid of the heavy going. The weather was a distinct improvement, though there were still a few showers. Some time elapsed before a fox was found (be it noted that a fox was found here two days running), which went away across the Nasik Road at a good pace, for a short while, but then he doubled back and hid in some bushes and the hounds over-running the scent, got on to the line of some chink which took them a considerable chukker round before they were brought back, and casting round, got the line of the fox again, which they killed in the bushes. A jackal was started after this and soon accounted for, and then owing to the late hour of the meet (8 a.m.) it was time to take the hounds home.

The Richardson Football Tournament was made a start with on Monday, and attracts a large crowd every day. So far the results have been :—Leicesters beat Connaught Rangers by 3-0, and this was a very one-sided game ; East Lancashires beat R. F. A. Kirkee, by 2-1, and Royal Scots beat E. Lancs. Corporals by 1-0 ; but these last two matches were very even and there was little to choose. The Royal Scots are represented by their 2nd team as the first is away playing in the Durand Tournment.

The Lawn Tennis Tournament is being held at the Gymkhana this week. Several well-known players have come from Bombay and out-stations, Satara being well represented, and there is some extremely good play. I am sorry to say that I have not been able to watch it, but I saw the match yesterday between Arthur and Davis and Wooldridge and Hume in the men's doubles which was an exceedingly interesting one and close all through, Arthur and his partner won by three sets to love—6-4, 6-4 and 7-5—chiefly through their excellent play up at the net. Though Wooldridge perhaps was not playing as well as usual, he lost all his services throughout the match, which had a big bearing on the result.

On Tuesday afternoon when there was a Band playing at the Gymkhana, a concert was organised and several ladies and gentlemen very kindly gave their services, the Band playing in the intervals. There were more people at the Gymkhana than I have seen there for a long time, and they were very well entertained. Miss Finch, in particular, whose first appearance it was in Poona, sang extremely well, and I have never heard that beautiful song better rendered. Captain McCredy, as Signor Maccaroni was immensely amusing and Mrs Wylde sang charmingly enough to make us feel that she was sure to succeed in the aspiration expressed in the title of her song. Davis and Goff too have good voices and used them well in old favourites, while the Band of the 30th Carnatic Infantry played well, and they are very good for a native band. Programme :—

1. Song.....Beloved, it is Morn.....Miss Finch.
2. " .....Signor Maccaroni..Captain McCredy.
3. Song.....Down the Vale.....Mr Davis.
4. Song.....If Heaven I win.....Mrs Wylde.
5. Song.....Hybrias the Cretan.....Mr Goff.

Dancing is still going strong, though the Gymkhana Ball-room is never uncomfortably crowded. There was the usual Cinderella Dance last Monday, which was rather better attended than that held the week previous, and there is to be one next Monday ; after that we begin to come to the larger events, and invitations are already out for the I. C. S. week, and the Club of Western India Ball on Sept. 16th, while in the interval, on the 9th, there is going to to be a subscription Bal Poudre, the proceeds of which will be devoted to a Soldiers and Sailors Charity, and which is taking on well.

To-day and tomorrow a Bazaar is being held in aid of the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission schools, but I doubt of its being well attended this afternoon, as there are so many other attractions, although a concert is being given, at which Lady Edgerley and others have promised to perform.

Cholera appears to be bad in Bombay City from the fact, that orders have just been issued preventing men from being granted leave to go there. So far, I am glad to say, we have been having an exceptionally healthy season here among all classes of the population, due apparently, or at least so far as our limited knowledge of cause and effect in these matters goes at present, to the exceptionally heavy rains. Why this should be so, is equally a mystery unless one may be permitted to advance an unprofessional theory that washing, and consequent cleanliness, is as essential for towns and cities, as it is for human beings and animals, and Poona this year has had a wash the like of which has not taken place in the last decade at least. Disquieting news, however, came to hand the other day in the shape of the discovery of two cases of plague in Poona City ; of course, plague is to be expected usually to occur about this time, but after last year's visitation and thorough disinfection and purification, it was to be hoped we might be spared a further infliction.

As I said before, the weather is promising, very : and it improves each day and we get more sunshine and fewer showers ; but the second monsoon report published about a week ago does not throw much light on the situation, which it says is likely to be "an increased probability of breaks in the rains, alternating with increased activity of the monsoon." What the answer to this conundrum may be, I have not yet found anyone able to explain to me ; but from any increased activity, Heaven defend us ; it has been active enough in all conscience.

A circumstance that plainly enough shows the extraordinary character of the rain, is that, while the Poona Polo Ground is drying up rapidly, and is practically fit for play now, the Kirkee ground is still water-logged at the lower end, which forms a race of Cup, and it will apparently take a long time to recover. In ordinary years the Kirkee ground has been fit to play almost as soon as the rain stopped, and I can remember several tournaments being played there, which there is no chance of this year, and it is just as well, as it is not a good ground and one is apt to lame a pony on a bit of rock cropping up occasionally.

We hope to welcome a large influx of visitors very shortly now for the Polo Tournament, and the I. C. S. Week, and we badly want to persuade them to stay on here during September ; there will be lots of fun and amusement, but nothing can go well unless there are plenty of people to make it a success ; just at present there are not enough ladies in the station ! Those there are are of the best brightest and prettiest, but we Want some more to make our Holiday season the success it ought to be. I speak feelingly as a bachelor who goes to Balls and Dances and has to struggle hard for dances ; for there are on an average three ladies to every man, and it is time the balance of equality between the sexes were restored.

SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 22.

There were a good many present at the Nawab Faridoon Jung's "At Home" at his charming house at Saifabad on Monday. General Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, General Francis, and several others came on from the cricket match which was held between the Worcestor Regiment (some of the officers being here at present) and the Manchester Regiment.

The day was cloudy and threatening, but the afternoon turned out fine, and there were several good games of tennis and badminton played. Many drove down from Bolarum. Amongst the number, we were glad to see Major and Mrs. Ward, the latter becomingly dressed in soft white silk trimmed with Honiton lace, Miss Lay wore a pretty flowered muslin with a soft brown hat. Mrs. Naidu wore a becoming purple saree. Mrs. Nundy a very soft shade of pale pink, and Mrs. Sorabjee a pale yellow silk saree with lovely ruby and pearl ornaments. The Eastern costume and its soft colouring is always so effective amongst the more sombre shades of the English costumes. Mrs. Sturge looked well in white embroidered muslin, Mrs. Webster wore a very becoming dress of pale blue silk with a soft large blue hat and a little lace coatee. Mrs. Patton-Bethune wore a grey dress and a soft white straw hat trimmed with handsome black feathers. Mrs. Duxbury had a dark blue silk dress trimmed with lace and a rough straw hat with large silk bows. Miss Goad was dressed in dark blue. Mrs. Homan and several ladies came in tennis kit. The tennis-courts are always kept in such good order at the Nawab Faridoon Jung's. The house, with its good collection of China, is always a source of pleasure to visitors, as there is something new and interesting to see—a rare bit of China or some article of Verta, the latest acquisition being a Burmese gong of especial sweetness of tone. Major and Mrs Powys Lane were also present, as also Mrs. Hankin, Miss Jeffreys, Mrs. Casson Walker and her daughters. We were glad to see Major Hendley has recovered from his indisposition.

The 76th Punjabis gave a most cheery "At Home" at their Mess on Tuesday afternoon, after the Paper-chase. The course lay from the Bowenpilly ridges to the Mess House across the maidan, where there were some pretty stiff jumps. There was a good field and some excellent going. Major Osman-ud-Dowlah came in a good first. The water jump was an excellent one. Mrs. Bettie, Miss Lindsay, Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Beabow were the lady riders. There were several guests at the Mess House to see the finish, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent, badminton, bridge, tennis, and putting being the amusements provided. The 76th are a very sporting regiment and always do a very fair share of entertaining in the station.

We are all glad to hear that Captain Clinch is making a good recovery from a very nasty accident he had at the last paperchase.

Hyderabad City was startled on Tuesday midday by the booming of guns in honour of the birth of the Nizam's son. It is the only living son of His Highness's younger children, as the heir-apparent—the "Sahib Zadahs"—has reached maturity. There is great rejoicing in the city on the child's birth, and it is considered a happy omen for His Highness, who certainly lays claim to the most loyal of subjects. His will and law are never questioned in his dominion.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMITTEE.

Police vs. Press in Calcutta.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT APPROVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Morley announced the terms of reference to the Decentralisation Commission, as follows :—"To enquire into the relations, financial and administrative, between the Supreme and Provincial Governments, and between the latter and the authorities subordinate to them, and to report whether, by decentralisation or otherwise, those relations can be simplified and improved; and whether the system of government can be better adapted to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different provinces, and, without impairing its strength or unity, to bring the Executive power into closer touch with local conditions."

Mr. Morley, replying to Sir Charles Dilke, said that the allocation of Military charges between India and Britain had been referred to the following Committee :—Sir Robert Romer (Chairman), Lord Welby, and Mr. Gerald Balfour ; and also to Sir William Nicholson and Sir Fleetwood Wilson representing the War Office, and Sir John Edge and Sir Beauchamp Duff, representing the India Office.

The Committee would commence its sittings in the Autumn.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Mr. Harold Cox called attention to the dissatisfaction expressed in Calcutta at the Lieutenant-Governor secretly maintaining, with public funds, a libel action by Police Officers.

Mr. Morley replied : "The Government of Bengal has acted in accordance with the ordinary rules. I am not aware that there was any special secrecy in the matter. I do not propose to lay down any general rule whether a Government should allow its officers to take action to vindicate their official conduct or should adopt the much more formidable course of itself taking action. It must depend upon the circumstances of the case."

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The House of Commons has approved of the Indian Budget and the renewal of the P. and O. Company's Mail Contract, by 93 votes to 19.

Mr. Molt advocated the use of the Siberian route for the Chinese Mails.

Mr. Runciman said that the Siberian route would involve a dead loss.

REORGANIZATION OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Reduction of Departments.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

In the House of Lords, Lord Elgin announced the reorganization of the Colonial Office. "There would," he said, "be three instead of four departments, one dealing with self-governing Colonies, another with Crown Colonies and a third with general business."

SCOTTISH LAND BILL.

Cynical Lords.

MEASURE TO BE RE-INTRODUCED.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announced that the Scottish Land Bill would be reintroduced and resubmitted to the House of Lords, which had shown a cynical disregard for the wishes of the Scottish people.

The admission by the Premier that the Bill was withdrawn as a measure of tactics, evoked a storm of ironical cheers from the Opposition.

THE RISING IN MOROCCO.

Attack Repulsed.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

A telegram from Casablanca, dated August 21st, says that a large force of Mounted Arabs charged a French force in the morning, riding nearly two miles in close formation under a heavy fire from land and sea, and getting to within four hundred yards before they were compelled to retire.

AUSTRALIAN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Honorarium Increased to £600.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Despite public outcry both Houses of the Commonwealth have passed a Bill for increasing the payment to members to £600 a year.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Expected to be in Full Operation by Spring.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Lord Esher has been appointed Chairman of a Special War Office Committee to assist the Lord Lieutenants to form new County Associations for the Territorial Army.

Mr. Haldane thinks that the system will be in general operation in the spring.

GERMAN BANK OF PERSIA.

A Correction.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The concession granted to the German Bank of Persia provides for the forcible collection of debts six months after they are due, and not two months.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Before going to Norderney M. Cambon went to Paris in order to confer with M. Pichon.

COLONY vs. COMMONWEALTH.

The Customs Question.

WRIT ISSUED AND STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

A telegram from Sydney states that the Police attempted to make a second raid on the vessel which landed the wire-netting, but were prevented by a hundred Commonwealth officers.

Sir W. Lyne threatens to arrest Mr. Carruthers, who is liable to five years' imprisonment under the Customs Act.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Newspapers in Melbourne and Sydney are unanimous in condemning the action of Mr. Carruthers in the Wires-netting Seizure Case.

SOCIALISTS AND THE HAGUE.

Frank Criticism Disliked.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

An English Socialist, named Quelch, has been expelled from Würtemberg for a speech at the Socialist Congress denouncing the Hague Conference as "A thieves' supper arranging the work of murder throughout the world."

NIGERIAN RAILWAY BILL.

Cotton Cultivation Prospect.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Northern Nigerian Railway Bill.

Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the Railway formed part of the policy for improving communication by sea and land across the British Empire. The advantages of the Railway, he said, were both administrative and strategical. Experts had affirmed, he continued, that Nigeria presents an excellent sphere for the cultivation of cotton.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

Proposed Expenditure on Improvements.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MADRAS, AUGUST 22.

There has just been published an important Memorandum by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., Chairman of the Madras Port Trust, which was adopted by the Board of Trustees at the meeting on the 21st instant.

The Memorandum puts forwards a programme of heavy expenditure out of revenue savings, supplemented, if necessary, by a short-term loan from Government, for the provision of numerous facilities for the handling of imports and exports. Rs. 15,00,000 are proposed to be expended at once, in addition to some Rs. 9,00,000 already being spent on various improvements of like character. This Rs. 24,09,000 of expenditure is quite apart from Rs. 55,50,000 now proposed to be raised to Rs. 60,00,000 of Imperial Grant and the long-terms loan which is being expended on the alteration of the existing form of the harbour and on works directly consequent thereon.

The expenditure, pressed for in the Memorandum under notice, is for pier cranes, sheds and riveted reclamation. A greater part of them will be all to the good if the big scheme for ship quays comes off. The heavy expenditure involved is for the provision of ships' quays and the very heavy dredging thereupon depending. This will take probably ten years to carry out from the date they are, if ever, decided on.

BANGALORE BURGLARY CASE.

Prosecution Fails.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 23.

What is known as the Bangalore case commenced at Madras at the third Criminal Sessions to day. A. E. Lester, W. R. B. Taylor and H. Ward were put into the dock and pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiring to break into the Soldiers' Club at Bangalore in May last and to shoot P. A. Oag.

Mr. Grant, acting Crown Prosecutor, said :—My Lord, in this case your Lordship will approve the step I propose to take. I have considered the evidence very carefully. I have read the records several times, and I do not think I shall be justified in troubling your Lordship to hear the case or in asking your Lordship to allow me to put in evidence for the prosecution before the jury. The case is one of conspiracy under the Indian Penal Code. It is necessary that some overt act should be set as being done in pursuance of conspiracy and for the commission of the offence. The only evidence there is, as far as I can find, is that there was a conspiracy to burgle the Club. The only act in pursuance of it was that accused went to the Club on the certain night and changed their minds. The evidence in regard to Oag is, I venture to say, insufficient to support the charge. Under these circumstances your Lordship will approve of the course I take in asking your Lordship to allow me withdraw the prosecution under Section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordships said he thought Mr. Grant perfectly right an the accused must be acquitted. In acquitting the accused his Lordship told them the Crown offered no evidence against them and they were very fortunate.

As the three men walked out of the Court, W. E. B. Taylor was arrested on a military warrant issued against him on a charge of having deserted his regiment of the 10th Hussars.

NEW OBLONG HALF-ANNA ENVELOPES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The Post Office has introduced a new oblong ½-anna embossed envelope of stout paper and of larger size which it is hoped will be found to be thoroughly suitable for commercial correspondence. In the case of the new envelope a small charge over and above the denominated value of the stamp will be made to cover the cost of manufacture, but it has been found possible to keep this down to one anna for 20 envelopes or 3 pies for 5 envelopes.

A preliminary supply of the new envelope has been received and will shortly be issued to the more important Post Offices for sale.

THEFT BY A CALCUTTA CONSTABLE.

One Thousand Sovereigns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

Some ten days ago a box containing one thousand sovereigns was reported to have been stolen from the custody of Head Constable Surendra Nath Guha of the Bengal Police, while in transit from the Calcutta Paper Currency Office to the Mymensingh Treasury. It has been now discovered that Guha is the thief, Re. 960, in sovereigns, having been recovered from his house.

The Babu is awaiting trial.

SOUTHERN INDIA PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Close of the Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 23.

The United Planters' Association of Southern India sat to-day, Thursday, for the fourth day's session. The Hon. Mr. Williams, the British Resident attended the meeting and with several planting delegates spoke on the subject of railways in planting districts, chiefly in regard to the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore line which the Mysore and Coorg planters urge the immediate necessity of. The discussion however, took place entirely in private and cannot be reported.

In regard to the Madras Planters' Labour Law, three resolutions were passed after much discussion in Committee, the most important one being that the Association firmly refuses to accept the so-called reciprocal obligation which the Government have lately added to the proposed amendment to Section 29.

The question of rubber lands in Mysore received much attention, several Delegates complaining of the unsatisfactory position assumed by the Forest Department of the Mysore Government in regard to granting land.

The office bearers for the ensuing year were : Chairman, Mr. C. E. Abbott.

Vice-Chairman Mr. J. G. Hamilton.

Planting Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Hodgson.

Secretary, Mr. H. Ormerod.

The meeting terminated at 6 p.m.

BENGAL CROP AND SEASON REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The appendix to the Season and Crop Report of Bengal for the year 1906-7 shows that while for the different divisions and districts of Bengal the normal price of winter rice per maund varies between Re. 1-14 and Re. 3-5, the price during the year under review varied between Re. 2 and Re. 5.

Of autumn rice the normal prices varied between Re. 1-3 and Re. 3-8. The actual prices were between Re. 1-12 and Re. 5-8.

Of wheat, the normals are between Re. 2-7 and Re. 5-0, while the actuals were between Re. 2 and Re. 4-12.

Of gram, the normals are between Re. 1-15 and Re. 3-7, while the actuals are between Re. 2-7 and Re. 4-8.

OPIUM REVENUE RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The Opium revenue return shows that pass duty in July on Opium exported from Bombay was 4 1/3 lakhs and the proceeds of sales of opium in Bengal in August were 2¼ lakhs better than the estimate for the official years to date.

The sales of Bengal opium are 29¾ lakhs better and the pass duty on Bengal opium is five lakhs better while the pass duty on Bombay opium is 5 lakhs worse than the estimate.

TRIAL OF SIR G. ARBUTHNOT.

Mr. Eardley Norton Engaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Eardley Norton, who has been engaged to defend Sir George Arbuthnot at the High Court Sessions on Monday next, has arrived at Madras.

ENTERIC IN PESHAWAR.

The Black Watch Affected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

The Peshawar correspondent telegraphs to the *Pioneer* that seven cases of enteric occurred at the beginning of the month among the garrison of Peshawar, chiefly in the Black Watch Regiment. The lines of the Black Watch have accordingly been placed out of bounds for other troops.

No further admissions have taken place during the last fortnight, and it is presumed that the infection was brought in from another station, possibly Cherat, where several cases have occurred among the Black Watch who are stationed there.

With the exception of these cases the hot weather in Peshawar has so far been unusually healthy, and there has been little sickness among the troops in spite of the abnormal conditions which have prevailed and the large amount of rain which has fallen.

There is also very little malaria in the cantonment or the city.

A CONDEMNED MURDERER.

Calcutta Pleaders' Appeal for Mercy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

A memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, on behalf of Kankuria Das who was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Chitty the other day on a charge of murder, signed by the leading members of the Calcutta Bar, points out that the evidence against the man was purely circumstantial, and that although he was twice tried for his life, both the juries were divided.

ASHWORTH TAYLOR & CO.

The "Sanjibani" Recants its Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The *Sanjibani* has the following:—"A reliable and respectable gentleman informed us that Messrs. Ashworth Taylor and Company had been compelled to close their business owing to debt. We published this news in last week's *Sanjibani*. We now understand that it is absolutely without foundation. We are very much ashamed and sorry at the publication of the unfounded news. We withdraw what we published last week regarding the Company."

TIBETAN FOREIGN TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

Chang Yin-Tam, the Assistant Imperial Resident at Lhasa, has wired to the Peking Government that if towns in Tibet are opened for foreign trade, the India tea will drive out the market tea from Szechuan, and that measures should be taken to prevent this.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice will be held in Calcutta beginning from December 20th.

From the 10th to the 16th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 313 Hindus and 46 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 380. The death-rate was 38·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 59·7. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 1, fevers 98, bowel complaints 71, and other causes 210.

PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONSTABULARY.

Inadvisable Procedure of Recruitment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 23.

Nothing is evidently known by the Punjab authorities about the report wired to you by your Calcutta correspondent of the 20th instant that it is intended to have a European Constabulary, mounted and foot, in the three large Punjab towns of Lahore, Amritsar and Delhi and of these being recruited from reservists and time-expired soldiers, and that this scheme is devised partly in order to find employment for these classes and partly for precautionary reasons.

The *Pioneer* says—"We believe, and hope it is a fact, that the Government of India have been considering the question of having a European Constabulary locally recruited as a reserve for large cities in which Europeans reside. But we do not think there is any idea of recruiting such a force from the reservists. This would be altogether on wrong lines. We do not want to encourage time-expired British soldiers remaining in India, and a Constabulary composed largely of reservists would be liable to become useless by its members being called away at the very time when there would be need most urgent of its full strength.

CALCUTTA REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Report for Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The Annual Report of the Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh for the year 1906 which has just been issued states that the total number of boys in the two schools on the 31st of December, 1905, was 389 of whom 216 were at the Alipore School and 173 at the Hazaribagh School. There were 144 Admissions during the year, 75 at Alipore and 69 at Hazaribagh the number of boys discharged during the year from the two schools was 132 *viz.*, 71 on expiry of their terms of detention and 33 on appeal or on attaining the age of 18 years ; 7 under orders of Government and 13 by transfer, of whom 5 were apprenticed under Act 19 of 1850. Five boys escaped and 4 died during the year. On 31st December, 1906, there remained 401 boys : *viz.*, 213 at Alipore and 188 at Hazaribagh. Of these 260 were Hindus, 137 Mahomedans, 10 Christians and 4 aboriginal.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TRAFFIC.

Opening of a New Station.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

A temporary wireless telegraph station at Bassein in Burma was opened on the 12th of July, and the wireless telegraph traffic disposed of on the Andamans Circuit including Bassein, Port Blair and Slipper Islands amounted to 1,434 messages, while on the Calcutta Sandheads Circuit, 229 messages were disposed of.

Communications were at times imperfect owing to servere atmospheric disturbance.

RANCHI COLLEGE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

The modified Ranchi College scheme has been formally recommended to the Secretary of State for sanction.

WEEKLY RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

The rainfall of the past week was generally speaking above normal in areas served by the Arabian Sea current, except in the Peninsula, and below normal in the field of the Bay current. The rainfall of the whole period from 3rd May to 22nd August is still 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Indo-Gangetic plain (West), Himalayas, the Sub-Himalayas (West), East Coast (South) and the sub-divisions of Burdwan, Darbhangas, Bahraich and Bellary. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in the sub-divisions of Indore, Rajkot, Bijapur and Hyderabad and differs from normal by less than 20 per cent. elsewhere.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

During the week ending 17th instant there were 2,778 plague deaths of which 1,878 were in Bombay Presidency, 308 in Mysore State, 122 in the Central Provinces, 19 in Burma, 80 in Bengal, 80 in Hyderabad State, 45 in the United Provinces and 25 in the Madras Presidency.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. H. O'Brien is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service from to-day and Mr. C. R. Marriott from the 4th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monk and C. F. Willis, I.M.S., revert, temporarily, to Military employ.

Mr. E. A. Moore to be temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma from the 9th of November next.

Mr. J. V. Francis of Sibpur Engineering College is posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam temporarily.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. T. Wrafter, of the Andamans Forest Service, is granted fifteen months' leave from November next.

Mr. L. Mercer, Conservator of Western Forest Circle, United Provinces, is granted three months' leave. Mr. W. H. Lovegrove to officiate.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonels Whittall, 95th Infantry, and Melville, 4th Rajputs, are promoted to Brevet-Colonel.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Stewart is granted fourteen months' combined leave.

Major Erskine is posted as Political Agent in Bikanir.

Captain Stewart is granted one year's combined leave.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Gordon-Walker to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller General's Report on cash balances and resource operations of Indian Treasuries last year is published and shows steady growth in public demand for gold, especially in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, U. P.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Grundy to officiate as Chief Inspector of Mines *vice* Mr. Pickering proceeding on leave on 5th proximo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer T. H. Knight is posted for employment as Shipwright Surveyor, Burma, *vice* Mr. Lush.

Commander A. W. McArthur has three months' extension leave at Home.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Captain R. S. Muter to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railways, Lucknow, *vice* Major Ross on leave.

ROYAL RED CROSS.

Presentation to Miss G. M. James.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 23.

All the troops in Garrison paraded on the maidan this morning to witness the presentation to Miss G. M. James, of the Queen Alexandra Military Nursing Service, by General Scallon, the General Officer Commanding, of the Royal Red Cross which has been granted to this Lady Superintendent by His Majesty the King-Emperor in recognition of her special devotion and competency in connection with her nursing duties in India.

The troops were formed up three sides forming a hollow square. The General in making the presentation, after a speech in which he spoke of the eminent services which Miss James had given to the cause of nursing soldiers in India, congratulated her on the distinction she had acquired.

The troops then marched past and went back to quarters.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

Under the recent rules regarding the promotion of substantive Colonels of the Indian Army, such Officers in regimental employ equally with Brevet-Colonels will not become eligible for consideration in the rank unless subsequently selected to fill a Colonel's appointment. When a Brevet-Colonel is selected to fill a vacancy on the Colonel's list, his seniority in common with that of other substantive Colonels will be determined by his Army rank.

Captain H. L. Lewis, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment from the 5th of March next.

Lieut.-Colonel Chesney, 18th Lancers, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Colonel Remington embarks for India on the 23rd of August and on arrival will be posted to the Command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade.

Major E. S. Beddek, 75th Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 15th of September 1907.

Brevet-Colonel C. V. F. Townshend to be Assistant Adjutant-General *vice* Colonel Forbes vacated.

The next issue of the Indian Army orders will contain a long list of members of the Indian Volunteer force who are awarded the long service silver medals. The number of the recipients is sixty-nine distributed over the Volunteer Corps in all parts of India.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

Mr. F. H. Bagley, Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway, is permitted to retire from service from 1st September.

Lieut-Col. E. W. Walton, R.E., Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of that Railway.

The Hon. Mr. S. Pinney, Manager, N.-W. Railway, is permitted to retire from service from 8th September 1907.

Mr. H. P. Burt, Manager E. B. S. Railway (on leave), is appointed Manager, N.-W. Railway.

Colonel C. H. Cowie, R. E., Officiating Manager, E. B. S. Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Traffic Supdt., N.-W. Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that Railway until the return of Mr. Burt from leave.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Provisional Governor of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at 11 a.m. He entrained at Kirkee about 7-5 a. m. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary, and Captain Greig, A. D. C.

Mr. Bedford, Traffic Inspector, was in charge of the train, Mr. Longley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and S. M. Railways, also came down with the train in his official capacity.

His Excellency was met on the platform by Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Mr. J. N. Hawkins, Deputy Traffic Manager.

His Excellency after shaking hands with those that came to meet him entered a motor car provided for the purpose and was driven off to the Secretariat, where he stayed during the day.

His Excellency left Bombay for Poona last night by the eleven o'clock Poona Passenger.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—AUG. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major E Barnes, B
Capt F O N Mell, I M S, B
Capt H Crossle, I M S, B
Mr J A Milligan, B Cov
Mr R Shubrick, M
Col H Borradaile, 34 S Prs
Col E Blunt, R E
Lieut-Col E L Holloway, 64 Prs.
Major C Griffiths, 16 Cav
Capt H E Browne, 47 S
Capt F A Wynter, R A
Capt W G K Gough 15 S
Lieut G Nottidge, R E
Lieut H Althorpe, 90 Punj
Lieut P W L B Smith, R E

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major R H Maddon, IMS, B study leave from 1/5/07 to 17/7/07
Major W A Kincaid, R E, B, 6 weeks' extraordinary leave
Major R G Turner, I M S, B, 1 day's furl
Capt J W F Rait, I M S, B, study leave 272 days
Capt M L Ferrar, B, 4 mo 10 days' furl
Capt J C C Angelo, B, 10 days' extraordinary leave
Capt R F Standage, IMS B, 3 mo M C in continuation of privilege leave
Capt V E H Lindesay, IMS, B, 3 days' furl
Mr R St G Burke, B, extraordinary leave upto 8/11/07
Mr E J A A Mitchell B, 1 mo M C
Mr A E Hunt, B, 2 mo
Mr W J O'Grady-Gill B, 1 mo M C
Mr F J Hewitt, B furl on M C commuted into leave on M C and extended 2 mo
Mr H C W Orchard, B, 5 days' extraordinary leave
Mr. P F W Toulmin, B, furl to 8/11/07
Mr F C Daly, B, 16 day's furl
Mr G G White, B, 5 weeks' furl
Mr H A Shore, M 3 mo, M C in continuation of privilege leave
Lieut-Col F G Maidment, I M S, 6 mo M C
Major R M Betham, 101 Gren 4 mo
Major W W White, I M S, 6 mo
Capt A D Cox, 69 Punj 4 mo M C
Lieut A F Harper, 84 Punj 2 mo M C
Lieut J Livesay, 102 Gren 3 mo, M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col J Anderson, B
Major W A Kincaid, R E B
Major G McJ C Smith, IMS, B
Major C Duer, I M S, B
Capt M L Ferrar, B
Capt J C C Angelo, B
Capt V E H Lindesay, IMS, B
Mr H Birrell, B Cov
Mr J S Stevinson, B Cov
Mr W J O'Grady-Gill, B
Mr G Roy, B
Mr S J F Berkeley, B
Mr G J A A Mitchell, B
Mr R C Dyson, B
Mr P C Young, B
Mr H Moloney, B
Mr C M McCrie, B
Mr P Owen, B
Mr R M Elder, B
Mr G G White, B
Mr A L Pinto, M
Mr E B Lovelock, M
Miss C L Gillingham, M
Lieut-Col R J Baker, IMS Bo
Mr R D Bell, Bo Cov
Mr R Haines, Bo
Lieut-Col W A Thompson, 31 Lrs
Major F H S Thomas, S and T Corps
Major C H Lewis 35 H
Major G E D Elsmie, 25 C
Major T A Granger, I M S
Capt L H Abbott, 11 Raj
Capt C T Morris, 82 Punj
Capt O M Dyke, 21 Cav
Lieut G H Morgan, 99 Inf
Lieut E P Grant, 25 Cav
Lieut S W Beeman, 2 6 GR
Lieut G T Dennys, 31 Punj
Lieut R B S Dunlop, 27 Cav
Lieut F Moody, 40 Pathans
Lieut R O Sutherland, 14 Lrs
Lieut G V Farrell, 51 S
Lieut K D Allan, 35 S
Lieut J L R Weir, 5 Cav

THE President of the Local Government Board, in a printed reply to a question by Mr. Hedges, states that he understands the Mile End inquiry will be adjourned for some weeks, during which the work charged for in respect of the scattered homes and the infirmary will be measured. Before the inquiry is resumed he will consider the suggestion that it should be extended to other contracts besides those now under investigation.

THE prohibition is notified of the utilisation of the post for bringing "Novocain" into India, also the restriction of its importation by other means to cases where it is brought in by persons or their agents specially authorised by Local Governments or Administrations for this purpose.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

III.—Telepathy.

[BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN."]

TELEPATHY is the name given to those as yet little understood phenomena which indicate remarkable coincidences between the thoughts of living persons, thought being apparently transmitted by some unusual process from one mind to another. Telepathy in fact implied a casual connection not familiar to normal experience. It is sometimes known as thought transference. But the term telepathy is necessarily very elastic as the facts which it is used to cover are exceedingly diverse. In the strict sense it is limited to supernormal coincidences between present active mental state, that is, communications that produce their effects at the time that they are in force, the casual connection being immediate. The bulk of experimental and spontaneous cases are of this type, and they are not in the least evidential of spirit agency. "But there are large numbers of coincidental phenomena that are neither evidence of discarnate agency nor representative of present mental state between the living, and yet they appear to suggest some sort of casual connection. They differ from the evidence adduced for telepathy, in its narrowed import, only in the fact that the coincidence is between what the seer or percipient experiences and some latent memory of the person from whom the incidents are apparently derived. Telepathy in its wider meaning embraces such cases: in fact, it has been made to do duty for "all real or alleged coincidences which were not proof of the personal identity of deceased persons." Like other of the phenomena of the occult the phenomena now classed under the term telepathy are not new, and were well known in antiquity. We hear of the results of famous battles being known the same day at a great distance from the scene of operations. As instances Plutarch mentions that the defeat of the Persians at Mykale in 479 was known the same day at Platayea, the victory of the Romans over the Macedonians at Pydna in 163 B. C. was known at Rome twelve days before the messengers from the camp arrived, and the defeat of Lucius Antonius, who rebelled against Domitian, was reported at Rome, 2,500 miles away, on the very day it occurred. These events point to telepathy, though of course the ancients regarded them as evidences of the supernatural. A similar story is recorded by a Scottish chronicler of the battle of Bannockburn, and Froissart tells a still more elaborate one of a famous Count de Foix in Gascony. The Count was believed to have been served by a familiar spirit, and as such was put down as a necromancer. There is no reason to disbelieve these old stories seeing that they have so many parallels in the present day, the only difference being that they are now more faithfully recorded and therefore more accredited.

Coming to the serious consideration of contemporary cases, we shall treat those of a spontaneous character first. A great number are recorded in the Journal of the S. P. R. In one case a lady was reading a thrilling scene in a novel, and her father, who was lying down holding her hand, asserted that he saw the whole scene, as she afterwards described it, most vividly. In another a certain Captain saw his wife enter the room in a mauve dress and got up to meet her. His wife was at hundreds of miles away, but testified that she had put on a mauve dress that evening for the first time and was then thinking of her husband. There are four witnesses to the truth and accuracy of this story. In a third, Sir John Drummond Hay, when English Minister in Morocco and resident at Tangier, was woken one night by hearing distinctly the voice of his daughter-in-law, who was with her husband 300 miles away, saying in a clear but distressed voice : "Oh ! I wish papa only knew that Robert was ill." Sir John immediately told his wife and wrote down the facts in his diary. A few days later the illness of his son was announced by letter, and after further correspondence it was elicited that his daughter-in-law had in her anxiety used the precise words which had startled Sir John from sleep. The case may be regarded as a coincidental dream induced by telepathy. The authors of "Phantasms of the Living" have collected some interesting cases of spontaneous telepathy. There is the case of a man who correctly informed a friend that a vessel in which the friend's daughter had sailed for India had safely arrived a fortnight before it was due. There is a man who saved his mother's life because, when out walking reading geometry, he had a vision of her lying on the floor apparently dead, and hastening home called in a doctor in time to relieve a dangerous heart attack. He had the presence of mind to go to the doctor's house first, an act which renders the evidential value of the case exceedingly great. In another case a father had an impression that his little boy, then at the seaside, had rolled out of bed and fallen upon the floor. This was afterwards confirmed. Finally there is an instance of a child a little over two years old acting as the recipient of what cannot have been other than a telepathic message sent by her mother. The cases we have quoted chiefly occurred in the waking state, but a great number of telepathic phenomena are associated with the dream state, and the bulk of them are death coincidences. But as many of these suggest a spiritistic interpretation, it is advisable to demonstrate the fact of telepathy by phenomena of a more simple kind. Many phenomena of the other type, explicable on the basis of telepathy, will be adduced in further articles of this series treating of Dreams and Apparitions.

We are now in a position to examine the telepathic phenomena of an experimental kind. Experiment is imperative to test the truth of the hypothesis which explains phenomena of the type we have been considering by telepathy. A lady, whose trustworthiness is vouched for by the S. P. R., kept a journal of her experiments for about a year and in all numbers about 160 coincidences.—A great many of them are deliberate impressions—explicable as wishes telepathically transmitted—that a certain person or persons would come to visit her on a certain day. A better set of experiments were those carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Newnham. Mrs. N. sat with the planchette to write out the answers to questions sent to her, in most instances telepathically, by her husband. A sustained conversation with many pertinent responses was carried on between the two, *e. g.*, "How does wife know what I think?" A. "When her brain is excited." Q. "By what means are my thoughts conveyed to her brain ?" A. "Electro-biology." Q. "What is electro-biology ?" A. "No one knows." Q. "But do you not know?" A. "No. Wife does not know." There have of course been quantities of experiments in thought reading where the agent held the hand of the percipient, the latter being sometimes bandaged. But perhaps the best type of experiment for testing telepathy is the drawing of diagrams or figures, and out-of-the-way ones should be generally chosen so as to exclude guess work altogether. It should be easy enough to take precautions against fraud. Experiments of this kind were made under the auspices of the S. P. R, by Messrs. Gurney and Myers, Professor Barett and Professor and Mrs. Sidgwick. Prof. Barett's experiments resulted in 77 per cent. correct answers, the chance of success by guess work being almost *nil*. Another set of experiments had most remarkable results. Attempts were made to produce anæsthesia in a finger of the hand of the percipient by telepathic suggestion. The agent was secreted behind a screen and the greatest care was taken to render the experiments free from fraud. There was of course one chance out of ten each time that the selected finger would be guessed, but no more guess work could produce anæsthesia, and sixty-three out of 107 trials were successes. Finally, we might mention a set of experiments to telepathetically induce hypnosis. An agent, M. Gibert, induces trance in a girl at a distance of two-thirds of a mile or by actual contact of foreheads gives mental orders of the most complicated character which were implicitly obeyed (*e.g.*, to offer a glass of water next day to every person present, and to look at a photographic album in a certain room at 1½ a. m. on the morrow). Mr. Myers, who was present at some of these experiments, vouches for their genuineness. It may be taken for granted that the spontaneous and experimental phenomena of the type noted are not due to chance and establish the possibility of some casual connection between living minds not traceable to the ordinary sense impression. How the connection is effected is a very different question, and little is gained by indulging in premature speculations about "brain waves" or thought vibrations. The chasm between normal and supernormal experience is more likely to be bridged by an investigation of hyperæsthesia and cognate abnormal mental states. The phenomena are isolated and sporadic, and so tend to be associated with abnormal minds or abnormal mental states, that more is to be gained by an investigation along these lines than by holding out the prospect of establishing unlimited supernormal communication between mind and mind in accordance with some new law about to be divulged.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF BOMBAY.

Parliament and India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE has not yet severed his connection with the Committee of Imperial Defence and is still in daily attendance at his office in Whitehall Gardens. It seems to have been thought in some quarters that, in order to prevent a somewhat long interregnum, he would not defer his departure from England until what you call the cold weather, and that he would be found landing at the Apollo Bunder within a very few weeks of the announcement of the resignation of his predecessor. But, as I was in a position to cable to you three days ago, Sir George Clarke will follow the usual practice and not set out for the East before the autumn. He has arranged to leave London on the 3rd of October, embarking the following day at Marseilles on board the P. and O. steamer 'Himalaya.' As the 'Himalaya' proceeds straight to Australia he will, of course, have to tranship at Aden. It would have been appropriate if he could have completed the rest of the journey in the 'Salsette,' the new express steamer which the P. and O. Company are having built in the Clyde for the branch service between Bombay and Aden, but I presume that she will not be ready much before the fresh mail contract comes into force early in 1908. Sir George is now engaged in selecting his Staff and has already decided who his Private Secretary shall be, that important position having, as I telegraphed on Wednesday, been offered to Mr. Patrick Robert Cadell. As Governor of Victoria from 1901 to 1904 Sir G. Clarke made himself immensely liked by the Antipodeans, who are perhaps almost as difficult to please as the people of a certain Colony nearer to India, and none of the very many congratulations that have poured upon him have been more cordial than those which have reached him from Australia. I venture to predict that Sir George Clarke's marked success as Governor of Victoria will be repeated in Bombay.

PARLIAMENT AND INDIA.

Sir Henry Cotton, I read, left London on Wednesday for Contrexeville. It is a pity that he has not taken with him Mr. O'Grady, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Mackarness, Dr. Rutherford and a few honourable gentlemen of the same kidney. However, credit must be given to Sir H. Cotton for blessing instead of cursing the Council of India Bill. Mr. Morley must have been agreeably surprised that the small amount of opposition, comparatively speaking, there has been to his first legislative measure as Secretary of State for India—the reduction of the yearly pay of a member of Council from £1,200 to £1,000—excited the 'dismay' of Mr. Balfour who otherwise "welcomed the measure." "Dismay" is a strong word to use in this connection ; but £1,200 is not, I should have thought, an extravagant amount to pay to the holders of such a

Crooke, one of the many savants whom the Indian Civil Service has given to the world, made a valuable contribution to an interesting discussion initiated by Professor Ridgeway on the Beginning of Iron. Mr. Crooke observed that the evidence for the age of iron is India had not apparently been fully recognized. Excavations of South Indian interments showed iron objects side by side with bronze vases and other objects, which were possibly Babylonian. Intercourse between Babylonia and South India had been traced historically as early as 800 B. C., and probably existed from a much earlier period. Besides this, many jungle tribes manufactured iron by very primitive methods. At any rate, iron must have been in common use in the time of Xerxes, whose Indian mercenaries were armed with iron. The inference was that India might have been the scene of an early independent discovery of iron not derived from Europe or Babylonia.

This has been a week of Congresses. Besides the one in the Midlands we have had two in London, both of an international character but not specially concerned with India. One, the International Congress on School Hygiene, was opened by the Earl of Crewe as Lord President of the Council and, under the able presidency of Sir Lauder Brunton, has discussed many questions of interest to educationists. The other which dealt with the housing of the poor had the advantage of being opened by Mr. Burns a still more prominent member of the Cabinet, though I for one think that Lord Crewe has a considerable future before him. Mr. Burns was as optimistic as ever and spoke more cheerfully perhaps than the Prime Minister would do of his prospect of passing a big bill dealing with this vitally important subject next session. But optimist as he is, Mr. Burns admitted that the "ancient and million City of London is it not all one could wish it to be. The proportion of overcrowded population, living more than two in a room, was in London 1 in 17; in Leeds, 1 in 10; in Sheffield 1 in 12, in Edinburgh 1 in 3; and in Glasgow 1 in 2. He could not, he said in passing, understand how Scotland would be content to acquiesce in such a state of things. There could be no Burns's "Cotter's Saturday night," as there half the population lived more than two to a room. But the broad results in this country were, he maintained, creditable; we had, roughly, the lowest death-rate in the world, and with regard to housing there were 5 persons per house in England, where they lived in cottages; 10 persons per house in London, where they lived in houses; 20 per house in New York, where they lived in tenements; 26 in Paris New York, where he had recently been, notwithstanding the alleged superiority of comfort and wealth, there were 350,000 dark interior rooms, and 2,300,000 persons living in 82,000 tenement houses. One would have liked to have heard at the Congress somewhat about the measures that are being taken in Bombay to deal with the evils of insanitary housing.

"INDIANS."

In order not to unnecessarily wound the susceptibilities of the indigenous population of the King's Eastern Empire it has lately become the practice, whenever possible, to speak of them not as "natives" but as "Indians." This habit, however commendable it may be, is not always unattended with inconvenience. The other day at one of our great "emporiums" I was admiring some beautiful fabrics of Oriental design and manufacture, when a friend observed to me: "I must tell you that when the Indian Chiefs were here I bought some of their wares and when I took the things home my wife did not even thank me." At first I could not understand what he meant. The only Indian Chiefs that I thought of were the resplendent and dignified Maharajas who have this season been honoured guests in this country, and I knew very well that my friend's remark could not apply to them. Suddenly I remembered that he is connected with the Dominion of Canada and that he must be alluding to the Red-skins who were here not long ago to ventilate some grievance or other. They were not, like our Eastern visitors, the possessors of princely revenues, and apparently did not disclaim to earn an honest penny when in England. He was highly amused when I told him how puzzled I had been by the ambiguity of his observation. It not unfrequently happens that people who receive from the Press Cutting agencies newspaper extracts about matters Indian, find them sandwiched between paragraphs relating to the coffee coloured denizens of America! No wonder there is a great outcry against the manner in which geography is taught in our elementary schools and, I fear, also in schools of a higher grade. In this connection I cannot resist the temptation to repeat the little story I related when General Sir Henry de Bath, passed away. In his early days as an officer of the Army—the scientific spirit was not abroad in those days—he met the late Duke of Cambridge in St. James's Street and said to the illustrious prince "Where is Fernando Po, Sir" "How the dickens should I know," was the blunt reply. "That is exactly what I said" rejoined young de Bathe, "and they forthwith proceeded to pill me."

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

To what I wrote last week about Mr. Das's lecture on Indian industrial development I may add that, notwithstanding the rigid manner in which the Chairman Sir George Birdwood applied the cloture, some useful remarks were made in the short discussion; for example Dr. John Pollen who I am glad to notice has not entirely given up to Esperanto what was meant for India, said that he thought the lecture had given the "hand" too much the place of honour, and instead of saying "heart, head, hand" —and "hand" is the greatest of them—he would like to reverse the order and say the greatest of them is "heart." The "heart's" exalted and better feeling promoted, constituted the real requirement of India. He welcomed industrial education and development as a means to an end viz. the moral and social elevation of the masses of India, with whose aspirations for a higher life he was in complete accord.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP AND AMERICAN HEIRESSES.

Many people in London have heard without dismay that possibly—I do not say probably—the American colony in this city may suffer an appreciable diminution owing to a new law that has fast become operative on the other side of the broad Atlantic. The law alluded to provides that a naturalised citizen who leaves the United States and dwells abroad continuously for five years shall *ipso facto* cease to be an American. But the new law re-establishes as well as disestablishes. An American woman who has married a foreigner can regain her citizenship upon the termination of her marital relation. I have never heard of an American woman who wished to do so, but that is by the way. If millionaire American heiresses continue to wed Englishmen in such large numbers we may some day wake up to learn that Congress has ordained that such marriages shall not take place on pain of the bride's dollars being forfeited. Such a penalty would be fervently welcomed by the highly placed British dames whose daughters do not find so many opportunities of making eligible matches as in the days before the daughters of the Chicago pork bosses invaded these shores and revived the fortunes of so many members of our Aristocracy.

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the "lextry speshul" of Tuesday's *Westminster Gazette*:—

Mr. Churchill, replying to Mr. Rees, said he should desire to visit Nyassaland, but feared that such an extension of his journey would interfere with his duties in that house. (Laughter.)

Mr. Robertson said that to collect this information would involve a great amount of labour, which, in the opinion of the Board of Admiralty, would not be justified by the result. With reference to the second part of the question, there had been no defects before us.

It is true that compared with Mr. Churchill the Civil Lord of the Admiralty is an old Parliamentary and Ministerial hand, but it is rather unkind of him to suggest that to collect information about the "duties" in the House of Commons of the rising hope of the Liberal party would involve a great amount of "labour" (query: Esperanto for labour) which would not be justified by the result.

The *Times* of Wednesday makes the following statement under the heading "International Housing Congress":—"The chief event at yesterday's sitting of this Congress was a visit of the delegates to the Garden City at Letchworth."

One would like to know how this feat was accomplished. Perhaps Mrs. Besant can explain.

In announcing several weeks ago the resignation by Sir Raymond West of the Readership of Indian Law at the University of Cambridge, I ventured to predict that his successor would also be an ex-member of the Bombay Civil Service. I had in my mind Sir Edward Cundy, whose appointment to the vacant post is officially notified. Sir Edward, who is an honorary M. A. of Gonville and Caius bar, since he retired from the Bench of the Bombay High Court, resided in the neighbourhood of Cambridge and took a great interest in the affairs of the University. The new teacher in Bengali is Mr. T. D. Anderson, late I.C.S., who has recently written a series of useful letters to the *Tribune* and shown what I have always contended that the best Liberals have no sympathy with the views and methods of Indian Extremists. *A propos* of Cambridge, members of that University will be interested in the letter from Mr. Oscar Browning that appears in last Monday's issue of the *Times*. Dealing with the recent debate in the House of Lords Mr. Browning objects, and not unnaturally, to the neglect of the Bishop of Birmingham to differentiate between Cambridge and Oxford. The principal charges brought by Dr. Gore against the two older English Universities are that there is no machinery for getting rid of idle students, that games are preferred to work, that the Universities are not in touch with the democracy, that emoluments are given to those who do not need them and that the students are not taught political and economic science. "None of these things," says Mr. Browning, "are true of Cambridge. Men are constantly sent down from their colleges for idleness, the May term is the most hard working term of the whole year, there is a training college at Cambridge consisting of Undergraduates educated almost exclusively at elementary schools, educated almost exclusively at elementary schools, the students of which take a proportion of honour degrees quite equal to those obtained at any college at Oxford or Cambridge," and there are other equally important advantages which will be found set forth in the distinguished don's letter.

It is announced that the celebrated Orleans House at Twickenham, which, not very long ago, was acquired by Mr. Ratan Tata, is to be sold by auction in October. "It is," says the *Morning Post* "a far cry to 1,800 and the days of the Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philipp, who then took up his abode there and remained until the restoration of the French Monarchy, but though subsequent owners have carried out many improvements, everything that makes for the historic associations of the building has been jealously preserved and all the magnificent renaissance work remains. The famous Octagon Room indeed dates before the arrival of the Duke to the time of Queen Caroline, a frequent visitor to the Mansion." But it is not everybody who would care to occupy the house all the year round, and only very rich people could afford the luxury of keeping up the place merely as a riveune resort. Moreover, Twickenham is not what it was and in the past few years the district about York House, as it is now called, has been spoilt by the erection of an enormous number of little villas of the kind beloved by the City clerk. Eventually, notwithstanding its historic associations York House will, I suspect, fall into the hands of that modern vandal, the speculative builder.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Success of Indian Students.

The results of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations held in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, have been received. Twenty-nine students of the Institute entered for the Cotton Spinning Examination of whom twenty-three or 79 per cent. were successful, viz., 11 in the Ordinary Grade, First Year; 10 in the Ordinary Grade, Second Year; and 2 in the Honours Grade. Thirteen students of the Institute entered for the Mechanical Engineering Examination of whom 9 or 69 per cent. were successful, viz., 6 in the Ordinary Grade, First Part, and 3 in the Ordinary Grade, Second Part.

This result compares most favourably with the results obtained in England, more especially as the examinations are held only in English which handicaps the Indian students. Attention may also be called to the success of an external student. Mr. William Davidson of the Bombay Sirdar Carbonic Acid Syndicate Company, Mazagon, who, having obtained a First Class in the Honours Grade of Calico and Linen Printing, has been awarded a Second Prize of £2.

The following is the list of passes as forwarded by Sir Philip Magnus, Kt., relating to the candidates from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute:—

	Subject of Examination.	Grade or Section.	Class
Davidson, William ...	Paper manf.	Ordinary	1
Vyas, Prasannarao L...	Cotton & Linen Bleaching	do	2
Davidson, William ...	Calico & Linen Printing	Honours	1
Murti, D Rama ...	Cotton Spinning	Ord. 1st year	1
Venkatappayya, K ...	do	do	1
Patel, Nadirshaw B ...	do	do	2
Basak, Manmatha N...	do	do	1
Patel, Dadajee G ...	do	do	2
Vernon, Fredrick V ...	do	do	1
Hathiangudy, Madhava R S	do	do	1
Ajinkya, Crishnanath S	do	do	2
Row, P Vital... ...	do	do	2
Golatkar, Balcrishna...	do	do	2
Savargaokar, Laxman T	do	do	1
Murti, D Rama ...	do	Ord. 2nd year	1
Venkatappayya, K ...	do	do	1
Basak, Manmatha N...	do	do	1
Patel Dadajee G ...	do	do	1
Vernon, Fredrick V ...	do	do	1
Hathiangudy, Madhava R S	do	do	2
Row, P Vital	do	do	2
Golatkar, Balcrishna A	do	do	1
Savargaokar, Laxman T	do	do	2
Desai, Nanalal J ...	do	do	2
DeSouza, Francis ...	do	Honours A	2
DeSouza, Francis ...	do	„ B	1
Gazdar, Pestonji M ...	Electric Light and Power	Preliminary	p
Pillai, S Ratnasabhapati	do	Ordinary	2
Colombowalla, Edulji R	do	do	2
Roy, Manmatha D ...	do	do	2
Murti, L Varaha ...	do	do	2
Setna, Ardeshir R ...	do	do	2
Ali, Meer L	do	do	2
Row, B Seshagiri ...	do	do	2
Mudaliar, A Raju ...	Mechanical Engineering	do Part I	p
Appadurai, Francis S...	do	do „	p
Jayakar, Sakharam B,	do	do „	p
Bhargava, Parmeshwar S	do	do „	p
Suri, Piara S	do	do „	p
Neturkar, Krishna D...	do	do „	p
Mudaliar, A Raju ...	do	do Part II	2
Jayakar, Sakharam B	do	do „	2
Bhargava, Parmeshwar S	do	do „	2

ARRIVALS BY THE OVER-LAND MAIL OF 9TH AUG.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Commander C. H. Tocque, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 9th Aug., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr W H
Burt, Mr W S and Mrs Heath-King, Mr H
Hamilton, Mr A
Levett-Yeats, Mr G A and Mrs and child
Moss, Mrs P de V
Patbercole, Mr C S
Robertson, Mr H
Whitton, Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Agnew, Mrs G D
Cowan, Mr G H
Clare, Mr W H
Galloway, Mr R L
Hamilton, Mr A H C
Hignell, r T R
Hervey, Mr and Mrs and infant
Kennedy, Lieut
Kelly, Capt H N
Kuelenz, Mr G 2
Magnus, Mr T A and Mrs
Norton, Mr W H
Napper, Mr W E
Nicholl, Mr A
Pearse, Col J L
Procter, Mr H and Mrs
Palin, Capt R H
Stoddet, Lieut T E
Waterfield, Mr F
Wray, Mr H
Young, Mr F

FOR KARACHI.

Barff, Mr G A
Parker, Maj J

FOR RANGOON.—Capt, Mr J A

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular," Captain W. B. Palmer, sailing to-day to Aden and connecting with the s. s. "Himalaya" for Marseilles and London:—

Alum, Messrs two
Ahmed, Messrs two
Chase, Mrs W St L
Costelloen, Viscount of
Foster, Mr F B
Ghosh, Mr E P and child
Goad, Lieut C R
Ghose, Mr
Hindson, Mr A E
Hall, Lt-Col E A W
Hamilton, Lieut C R
Huchting, Mr,
Inam, Mr
Johnson, Mrs and two children
Johnson, Mr S G
Kennedy, Rev R J
Kincaid, Mr C A
Kelly Miss
Kelly, Mr and Mas
Miller, Mr C
Misra, Mr R K
Marsden, Sub Lt E H
Nicholls, Mr
Mansfield, Sub Lieut D J
Mayeem, Mr
Naik, Mr N R
Newberg, Mr
Richards, Mr W H
Runmal, Mr I J
Runmal, Mrs
Stafford, Col
Shawe, Mrs Child and infants
Vakil, Mr
Ward, Lieut J C
Whitehead, Mr J

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, August 9.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King, with the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, on Saturday inspected the Home Fleet of nearly 200 ships in the Solent, and on Monday went in the Dreadnought to the Nab, where they witnessed gun-firing practice.—The King will arrive at Ischl on August 15 on a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

British Association.—The Leicester meeting ended on Wednesday. The president of Section C, Professor Gregory, dealt with the constitution of the earth's centre. In the Physiology Section, lively discussions took place on the use of chloroform and alcohol. In Economic Science, Professor von Holle read a paper on "German Transatlantic Enterprise," and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., spoke on labour legislation in Australia. In the Zoology Section, Sir Ray Lankester showed photographs of a living okapi. On Sunday the Bishop of Southwark preached the official sermon.

British Medical Association.—The Exeter Conference ended last Friday. At a breakfast given by the National Temperance League, the association's president said that many temperance advocates talked most unscientific twaddle.

Ecclesiastical.—A pastoral, issued by direction of the recent Wesleyan Conference, deals with the decrease in membership and the need of attention to social problems.

Housing.—The International Housing Congress opened on Monday at Westminster. Mr. John Burns, welcoming the delegates on behalf of the Government, said that the essential condition for reform was to raise the wage of unskilled labour, but the evils of the situation were multiple.

Ireland.—The Government has dealt firmly with the agitation among the Constabulary at Belfast, dismissing or suspending the ringleaders and transferring many constables to other places. The carters' strike continues, but on Wednesday military protection enabled the carting of goods to and from the docks to proceed.

London.—The Board of Trade is constituting a special temporary branch to deal with London traffic.—Mr. Carnegie has given £100,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

Naval and Military.—A division of the Swedish coast squadron has arrived at Portsmouth.—An oil fire in the stokehold of the destroyer Spiteful on Monday killed two stokers.—Lord Roberts distributed the prizes won at the Boys' Bisley on Saturday.—About £1,000 is still wanted for the expenses of the British rifle team organized for Canada and Australia.—The destroyer Quail has been damaged by collision with the scout Attentive.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on August 1, the Vaccination Bills and the Butter and Margarine Bills were read a second time. The Criminal Appeal Bill passed its second reading on the 5th, when also the Government's action regarding the Sugar Convention was discussed. The Evicted Tenants Bill was read a second time on the 6th, and the Finance Bill on the 7th.—In the House of Commons, on the 1st, a Miners' Eight Hours Bill was brought in by the Home Secretary. The Sugar Convention Egypt, the Congo, Macedonia, and Anglo-Russian relations provided material for a debate, which Sir E. Grey wound up, on the Foreign Office vote. The Evicted Tenants Bill was read a third time on August 2nd by 228 to 49, and the Public Health Bill was read a second time. On the 5th, after strenuous opposition, the Government's motion for the closure in compartments of the Scottish Small Land-holders Bill was carried by 70 to 53. The Bill was further considered on the 6th and 7th. A motion for adjournment, calling attention to the non-payment of teachers in non-provided schools in Merionethshire, was rejected by 145 to 78.

Political.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. McKenna received on Friday a Nonconformist deputation supporting the training college and secondary school regulations. The Prime Minister and Mr. John Burns on Wednesday received a deputation on the planning of suburbs.—Mr. Lloyd-George spoke on Monday at Lyndhurst and Dr. Macnamara at Hampden.

Sporting.—The South African cricketers beat Lancashire last Friday, and All Ireland on Wednesday. Yorkshire beat Leicestershire, Surrey beat Essex, Sussex beat Derbyshire, Notts beat Northamptonshire, Middlesex beat Gloucestershire, and Kent drew with Worcestershire. On Wednesday, Notts drew with Surrey, Sussex with Kent, and Worcestershire with Warwickshire. Middlesex beat Somerset, Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire, Derbyshire beat Hampshire, Yorkshire beat Lancashire, and Gloucestershire beat Essex.—The Goodwood Cup race last week was won by the favourite, Mr. W. R. Wyndham's The White Knight.—At Cowes, on Tuesday, the German Emperor's yacht Meteor won the King's Cup. On Wednesday the German Emperor's Cup was won by Lord Dunraven's Cariad. The one mile amateur swimming championship was won on Saturday by H. Taylor, the holder, in 25mins. 43⅘secs. There was another motor-car race meeting at Brooklands on Monday.

The Estate of the late Mr. T. F. Blackwell has been valued at £979,658 gross. Sir A. Wilson left £213,397; Mr. Phineas Tallerman, £203,264; M. J. Brownell £59,821; and Mrs. Emma Cadbury, £35,375.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—At a meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce the president advocated tariff preference because foreign Governments, by becoming partners, with their merchants, were undermining British trade.—The sculling championship of the world was won on Saturday by C. Towns, who beat Webb, of New Zealand, by two lengths.

Canada.—A reorganization of the Dominion Ministry it expected.—The authorities have ordered that American fishermen shall not be interfered with in cases where a licence would not be refused to British fishermen.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Government announces measures dealing with jurisdiction among natives and establishing a modified field cornet system.—The Bill providing for the completion of the Chinese coolie contracts has been gazetted.—On a charge of blackmail arising out of allegations of bribery made against General Botha, Mr. Breytenbach has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude. The editor of *Land en Volk* has been acquitted.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Battleship fleet, according to the President's Secretary, is to go to the Pacific but merely for practice work.—The Standard Oil Company has been fined nearly £6,000,000 for 1,462 violations of the anti-rebate law, and proceedings for conspiracy are also foreshadowed.

In New York, an outbreak of crime has caused attempts to lynch men alleged to have assaulted children. Railway Legislation.—Several States are attempting to enforce anti-railway legislation.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—The Chamber has passed the estimates for the reconstruction of the second line of defence of Antwerp.

China.—The opening to international trade of seven more cities in Manchuria is announced.

Germany.—The Emperor and the Tsar met on Saturday at Swinemunde. The Tsar left on Tuesday after a luncheon, at which he exchanged cordial speeches with the Emperor.—By a railway accident, on Wednesday, eight persons were killed and ten injured.

Korea.—A Korean battalion mutinied last week against the order for disbandment, and 60 Koreans and 40 Japanese were killed or wounded.

Morocco.—The French Consulate at Casablanca, where the massacre occurred last week, was threatened on Sunday. The authorities declared themselves powerless, and invited the Commander of a French cruiser to land troops. This was done, but the soldiers were fired on. Fighting ensued, including a naval bombardment, and about 200 Moors were killed.—Sir H. Maclean writes that he was taken by Raisuli's men into the mountains for five days, but has been brought back. A deputation of tribesmen demanded his release, but Raisuli persuaded them to wait.—At Tangier, several Moors who were talking sedition against the Sultan have been punished.

Persia.—Turkish troops are said to have entered Persian territory and killed 80 villagers.

Russia.—Six south-eastern Governments are threatened with cholera.—General Karangosoff, formerly Governor-General of Odessa, has been assassinated.—A reactionary deputation which the Tsar was to have received broke its appointment because some of its members were to have been excluded.

Turkey.—Colonel Elliot, the chief British officer connected with the Macedonian "Gendarmerie," has been slightly wounded in an encounter between Turkish troops and a Bulgarian band who tried to kidnap him.—The Greek Government has ordered the arrest of every armed person attempting to go into Macedonia.

Peace Conference.—A sub-committee at The Hague, on Saturday, adopted by 27 votes against 12 abstentions the American proposal for a permanent Court of Arbitration, and referred it to a committee of examination. Another committee of examination has decided against the conversion of merchant vessels into warships. The proposals for restricting blockades have been referred to a committee of examination.—Our Special Correspondent comments on unsatisfactory features in the procedure of the Conference.

Obituary.—Lord Clanwilliam; Lord Bristol; Colonel Sir C. E. Mansfield; Mr. D. Christie Murray; Mr. A. Saint Gaudens; Major-General H. C. Lowes; Senhor H. Ribeiro; the Maharaja of Datia; Dr. W. G. Lowes; Mr. J. A. Doyle.—*Times*.

THE BELFAST TROUBLES.

The proclamation issued by the Government through the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the disaffection among the members of the Royal Irish Constabulary forming the Belfast City police has apparently had a good effect, says the correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Aug. 2, and to-day there were no indications to suggest that the so-called "revolt" will lead to any further serious developments. The dismissal of Dectective-Constable Barrett, the leader of the men in the movement for increased pay and better conditions of work, was fully anticipated, even by his colleagues, who clamoured for his reinstatement shortly after the order for suspension which followed his refusal to obey the orders of two superior officers in connection with the protection of the motor-vans belonging to a cross-Channel shipping company. The suspension of six other men has, however, come as a surprise to the police, and it is now known that the offences alleged against these took place at the disorderly meeting of the men held in Musgrave Street Barracks shortly after the incident with Barrett in the streets. It is felt now that the crisis has passed. Good order and discipline continue to be maintained in the force, and the police evidently look to the public to see that the pledges given by the Government to investigate the matters complained of will be acted upon now that discipline is being maintained. That the authorities are leaving nothing to chance, however, is emphasised by the fact that reserves of police are being drafted into towns within easy distance from Belfast in view of any contingency that may arise. At Victoria Barracks and Ormeau Park Camp steps are being taken to have pickets in readiness to take the place of the police should that step be necessary, and to assist the civil law in the preservation of peace. A battery at the standing camp of Dunlavin and two infantry battalions of the Curragh Garrison are being held for despatch at a moment's notice.

A letter from the Inspector-General in reply to the Cork constables' application to hold a meeting to ventilate grievances has been promulgated. The Inspector-General says that the interests of the force in general, and especially of the men themselves, will be served best by deferring their application for the present. He adds that the interests of the men will suffer in no way by the exercise of self-restraint at this juncture, and it is in their interest that he gives this decision.

The police of Athenry district met on Aug. 2. Over seventy men were present, all out-stations being represented. The district inspector informed them that no meeting could be held and that their grievances would be considered. Despite this warning the men held their meeting and arrived at the following decision:—"First that they object to being made herds of; secondly, if any of their comrades who took an active part in the strike were singled out for harsh treatment, they would stand by them; thirdly, if a day was named for a strike they were prepared to lay down their arms. Almost the entire force of the Athenry district are affected.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on Aug. 4, says:—Speedy punishment has been meted out to the disaffected members of the Belfast Constabulary. Early yesterday morning a dozen of them were despatched on their way to their new stations, and, ere nightfall, were ruminating in the wilds of Donegal on the fate that had befallen them. By noon another dozen of the leaders had followed their comrades into the remote fastnesses of the province, and by the end of this week, or at the most within ten days, no fewer than 287, the official number supplied to me, will be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the country in such small numbers as to preclude in the future the possibility of any further organised demonstration against the regulations and discipline of the force. When the orders for transfer were issued, some fifty of the constables protested on the ground that they had not been concerned in the disorder, but up to-night none of the transfers had been cancelled, although I understand that after the lapse of a certain time a number of the constables may be retransferred to the city.

It had been announced yesterday morning, adds the correspondent, that the dismissed constable Barrett would address a meeting at the Custom House steps, the Marble Arch or Belfast, and considerable curiosity was aroused as to whether any of the members of the force would take part in the meeting. Not one, however, was to be observed in the crowd, except those officers, of course, who were on duty. Barrett read a speech which in itself is sufficient to discredit the whole agitation, and is likely to alienate from him the sympathies of many of his comrades who formerly supported him. I quote a few sentences of the remarkable address, in order to show what manner of man he is. He said:—"Complaints are made that we had taken a wrong time to make the demand for a redress of our grievances, but I think we should have struck work at the time of the Boer war, when there was no military force in the country. The Government's difficulty was the only time the men could get a chance of a fair hearing, for otherwise their demands were ignored." This statement shows the character of the man better than columns of description, while the fact that the sentences quoted were loudly cheered indicate the tendencies of the crowd. Barrett concluded by waving aloft a wheaf of telegrams of sympathy which, he said, he had received that afternoon.

The following tandbil bearing the impress "Issued by the Dungannon Club, Belfast," has been extensively circulated in the city:—"Men of Belfast,—The reason that we are poor in Ireland and earn less than the men of other countries is that England has laid hands on our labour and used it or discouraged it to suit her own ends. The English Government have sent English regiments to Belfast to do the work that the Irish police refused to do. Where the baton of the R. I. C. has failed to break our ranks hey think the bayonet of the English soldier may daunt an Irishman's heart. Trust in ourselves and loyalty to each other will win the fight and the English Government will recall their foreign regiments when they find that the men of Belfast are true to their traditions as Irishmen and true to themselves. What have we got to do with this English army marching down on Belfast? Too long Irishmen have done the dirty work of their English taskmasters for pay, but some of us are finding out that it pays better to be true to Ireland than to sell Ireland. The R. I. C. are finding out this truth at last, that they are the sons of Ireland before they are the servants of the English Government, and that if they strike it won't be the heads of their brother Irishmen they'll hit. The English carrying companies who desire to control all the transit and carrying trade of Ireland on their own terms and for the profit of England think they will compel Irishmen to work for them and dump their shoddy on Irish shores at less than a living wage, so they are fighting the Belfast man because Belfast is in Ireland, and they think that Ireland must always pay the bill when England calls the tune. Men of Belfast, you have one thing to do to-day. This is an Irish fight on Irish soil waged by Irishmen against great English carrying companies or against Irishmen who are relying on English capital. Show these, relying on English soldiers and the crafty skulkers who sent them here, that Belfast men are not to be frightened any more than they are to be bought by the recruiting sergeants of the English regiments that they are using to crush the working men of Ireland."

Negotiations for the settlement of the carters' strike have altogether failed. Mr. MacDowell on Aug. 5 announced that the conference between the employers and the carters on strike was absolutely broken off, that no arrangement was now possible, and that it was a fight to a finish. The *impasse* is the result of the refusal of three firms to consent to submit the question of remuneration to arbitration, to which proposal all the other firms agreed. The carters abandoned their claim to recognition of the union. The North of Ireland Grain and Flour Trade Association held a meeting, at which it was resolved to present a memorial appealing to the Government for protection to all law-abiding citizens. The local branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has, it is reported, offered financial assistance to the carters.

On Aug 3 there was a recurrence of the scenes of violence which have been associated with the disputes. In Dock Street, which as its name implies, is close to the wharves, a most audacious outrage was committed. A van of Messrs. Pratt and Montgomery's laden with sacks of sugar, was held up, and the horse having been unyoked, the crowd ran the van into the York Dock, where it sank amid the exultant cheers of the crowd. Thirteen of the sacks were completely destroyed, and the street was covered with sugar. The police arrived afterwards, and remained on guard till the few whole bags were removed. The presence of the police as an escort did not in several instances prevent scenes of disorder. An exciting incident took place at the York Dock, where three vans were being loaded with paper. The vans were under police protection, but a force of strikers made a determined attack on them. They rushed the shed and rolled the paper off one of the vans, while the deliberate attempt was made to throw another into the dock. The strikers had actually got both horse and van out of the shed and over the railway lines, when the police fortunately succeeded in stopping their career. Constable Timmins was severely crushed between a railway waggon and the van while endeavouring to stem the efforts of the mob. The crowd stoned the police vigorously, but on being reinforced the Constabulary made a charge and dispersed the mob. The task of loading the vans with paper was afterwards accomplished, and then started the journey to the establishment where the paper was to be stored. It was a most difficult and trying time. A howling mob followed, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that a large body of police, who accompanied by two mounted officers, could keep a clear passage for the vehicles. Late at night Ann Street, a leading thoroughfare of the city, was the scene of another disgraceful incident. A van was set upon by a crowd of men, one of whom stopped the horse, while his companions proceeded to remove the load and scatter the contents broadcast over the street. A crowd of several thousand people assembled and the greatest excitement prevailed. The driver of the van was compelled to return to the stables. At the same time as the van was being attacked the police patrol waggon was driven past, and several stones were hurled in its direction. A body of police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd.

THE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Siege of The Consulates.

BRITISH ATTACKED.

A full and vivid account of the stirring events at Casablanca, by Mr. Charles E. Hands, is given by the *Daily Mail*. The British and other Consulates were on Wednesday besieged by hordes of Arabs, and the defenders were in desperate straits when relief at last arrived.

FRENCH TROOPS' TRAGIC MISTAKE.

Casablanca, August. 6.

When the Spanish sailors from the gunboat "Bazan" blazed their way through the streets to the Spanish Consulate with volleys, it put a stop to the looting in the business centre of the town. Yesterday, there came a calm, which was so reassuring that a number of people, who had been hiding terror-stricken for hours during the plundering of the Arabs, issued timidly from their hiding places into the streets.

They soon scampered away, seeking hiding-places still more secure than before, for, from the high, parapetted roof of their Consulate, the Spaniards were blazing away at everything in sight; Moor or Jew, man, woman or child, it did not matter. There was no "close season" for any living creature while a single cartridge remained. There were less than 50 of the Bazan's men landed, but the Consulate was already packed with Spanish subjects—workmen and small shopkeepers, all with guns and all filled with a furious desire to kill, which on the part of a barbarian people would have been described as fanatical.

I saw two women shuffling along in the shadow of the wall. As they turned into the street and came within sight of the Spaniards, there poured down a perfect shower-bath of bullets. The women, shuffling along in their loose slippers crept swiftly away.

Most of the people about the streets were engaged in looting the Spanish stores, so that the Spaniards' bloodthirstiness may be understood. They shot at everything. I awaited the passing of the first French fleet patrol before venturing out. The French marines were exceedingly cautious when passing the Spanish position, holding up their hats on the end of their bayonets and shouting, "Francais!"

DESOLATE TOWN.

When the party from the cruiser Du "Chayla" arrived, I walked through the streets. Never have I seen so desolated a town. Every shop was broken open. The floors were piled high with broken goods which the pillagers, not wanting them, had distroyed. They had ransacked shelves and smashed boxes and cases in search of such articles as they required.

These were the Arab looters. After them came down Moors of the lower classes, pillaging the debris which the first looters had left. The dead lying about the streets were mostly black men in short jellabs. I saw but very few of the fiercer, handsomer tribesmen lying beside dead horses.

I found all the leading English people safe. The Ferneau, Butler, Lamb, Cross, Murdoch and other families had remained behind closed doors in their own or their friends' houses. The prison where the arrested murderers had been confined, was wide open. Mulai Amin was still in the Mazhzen house without troops or authority, and begging French protection, which was afterwards accorded him. The French Consulate was packed with refugees.

I found that the total number of men landed was under 200, and the situation will be rather critical in the night should the tribes dare, contrary to customary practice, to make a night attack.

There have been apparently no European losses so far. To-night the British Consulate will be supplied with a guard of ten men.

M. Maigret, the French Consul, begged Mr. Madden to vacate the British Consulate and came to the French Consulate for protection, but Mr. Madden insisted on staying. However, he sent over a crowd of refugees, who, after the horrors of the morning had ceased, emerged from their hiding places, claiming British protection. Of these the French Consul took charge. Mr. Madden took the precaution to burn the official cypher lest the Consulate should be looted.

It was fortunate that he insisted on remaining, otherwise a guard would not have been supplied. The Consulate house would have furnished the Arabs with a position commanding the Spanish Consulate, which is the next advance post in European hands. The Spaniards might have been driven back and the whole aspect of affairs changed. Mr. Madden's guards made the Consulate a sort of little Mafeking, keeping the Arabs from advancing.

I was unable to return at night to the Consulate in darkness, and spent the night at Mr. Ferneau's house, on the water-front, where, it being an important position, a guard of 15 men had been furnished.

It was an exciting night. A little before midnight the guard on the terrace overlooking the sea commenced a heavy fire, the return shots falling thickly. In a few minutes, two men were killed, one instantly, the other bleeding to death in Mr. Ferneau's drawing-room. Three men were wounded. One splendid fellow, the Second Officer of the Galilee and in command of a detachment, was shot in both legs, but insisted on being dragged to a more advanced position on the terrace, where he continued firing.

The black night was illuminated by the searchlights of the three French ships, which, however, did not disclose whence the attacks came. We supposed a party of Arabs had made a way into some works on the foreshore, where they were unobservable in the absolute darkness. At the top window the officer and his men spent their time, meanwhile falling one by one.

Reinforcements were called for and came when Mr. Ferneau and his family were momentarily expecting the entrance of the slaughtering Arabs. There was a few minutes' terrible suspense. The fusillade was interrupted by the disposition of the new troops, and died away. No Arab was seen.

It is quite certain now that there never was any Arab attack, though perhaps the single street Arab shot may have originally fallen on the terrace. The unfortunate Frenchmen were being fired upon by their own comrades in the French and Portuguese Consulates. The men there, all unacquainted with the topography of the town, mistook our guards' fusillade for an Arab attack. This morning I examined the terrace and found not a single bullet mark on the wall facing the direction of the spot which the Arabs were supposed to occupy, but there were hundreds of marks where bullets from the French position might have fallen. I found also an actual French bullet embedded in the terrace.

The Guard at the British Consulate, fine fellows under a capable officer, Lieutenant de Tessier, of the Du Chayla, are entirely engaged in firing against Moors occupying loopholed houses behind the Consulate.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

Wednesday.

After a comparatively quiet—suspiciously quiet—night, morning found the Consulates fiercely besieged.

The country Arabs were reported to have largely spent the day before dividing, enjoying, and even fighting over, the rich spoils seized on Monday. Thousands of yards of cloth and cotton, hundreds of mules and donkeys, were taken, together with an abundance of articles of the highest value. There were many dead, and very many wounded Arabs were carried away by their fellow tribesmen.

Crowds of Arabs who were seen coming in the direction of the town, and who were shelled by the warships yesterday, were believed to be the more distant tribes of the Chowia, who had heard tell of the prosperous opportunities offered here, and were coming for their share. Holy men were said to be going from tribe preaching the Jehat (Holy War).

To-day they were on their way to the town, and thousands were able to get within the gates, which, with the exception of the water board, which is commanded by the guns of the ships, were all open and easy of access. Mr. Ferneau's guards met with the experience prophesied this morning that to-day would be a crowded day. Seeing that no more ships were arriving, the tribesmen, said Mr. Ferneau, would think that France did not possess any more, and that with only a small garrison there would be no difficult bill to settle, while if more forces were coming there was all the more reason to do something before they arrived.

There were

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

THE Second Sub-Commission of the Second Commission of The Hague Conference on Aug. 2 finished the discussion on the German proposal and the amendment concerning the treatment of neutrals in belligerent countries, that is, questions of military service, contributions towards indemnity, &c. The Germans, supported by Switzerland, wished to accord special treatment to neutrals. France, supported by Great Britain, opposes special favours to neutrals General von Guemdell declared that the German proposal sought to prevent a foreigner domiciled in a country from being submitted to military service. M. Eyschen (Luxemburg) made an eloquent speech on the Luxemburg amendment, which protests against the requisition of means of transport belonging to neutrals.

In the afternoon the Fourth Commission began to discuss the question of blockade on the basis of the Italian proposal seeking to prohibit the use of force against a blockade runner, except at the moment of violation of the blockade, with the Brazilian amendment, which, as Senor Barbosa explained, sought to define in a most exact manner the zone of a blockade. Brazil, he said, had a very considerable stretch of coast, which made her interested to fix very precisely everything concerning coasts. There was also a Dutch amendment prohibiting the capture of a ship before she had passed the line of blockade. It was decided to discuss the question in a common session with the Third Commission and to send the following proposals to the *comite d'examen* :—The British and Belgian proposals forbidding the imprisonment of crews of neutral or hostile meachantmen respectively, the German proposal declaring that the inviolability of mails, and the Belgian proposal declaring the immunity of fishing vessels.

At the request of Sir E. Satow the debate on the destruction of neutral prizes was postponed.

On Aug. 3 the first sub-committee of the Fourth Committee adopted by twenty-seven votes against twelve abstentions the proposal of the United States for the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration, and referred it to a committee of examination. The British and French delegates supported the proposal, with the qualification that the new Court should not interfere with the working of the tribunal created in 1899.

The commit ee of examination considering the question of the conversion of merchant vessels into warships decided by a majority against the right of such conversion on the high seas.

A spe ial committee of the *comite d'examen* of the First Commission, appointed to deal with the question of general arbitration, met on Aug. 6, but adjourned until Aug. 10, without reaching any result, the representatives of the Powers again setting forth the views which they had already brought forward in the Commission.

Another special committee of the *comited d'examen*, for the examination of the United States proposal for a permanent Arbitration Court, also met The discussion was adjourned until Aug. 12.

The *comite de redaction* of the Third Commission assembled in the afternoon to consider proposals regarding the laying of mines. Germany combined in one proposal the articles of the proposals of Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Holland, which are acceptable to her.

The principal subject discussed on August 7 was the treatment of neutral prizes, in regard to which M. de Martens, the chairman of the Fourth Committee, endeavoured to press his own views as to the lawfulness of abusing such prizes, a p ocedure for which the British delegates maintain that no warrant exists in the law or practice of nations.

Considerable interest attached to a debate on the employment of balloons in warfare is the attitude of the Great Powers. At the last Conference it was Great Britain which objected to the perpetual restriction of their use for dropping projectiles, and it was mainly to satisfy the British objections, which were supported by France and Roumania, that a limit of five years was fixed. Even then this was subject to one of three declarations, which Great B itain finally refused to sign, the other two being those referring to the use of asphyxiating gases and expanding bullets. Lord Reay cordially supported the Belgian proposal. He based his arguments on the polic y of the limitation of armaments, which caused some surprise among the delegates, owing to Great Britain's attitude previously. France was one of the Powers that voted against the Belgian proposal, together with Russia, Montenegro, Spain, and Persia. Even Germany's adhesion was rendered valueless by being made conditional on unanimity, whi h even the most sanguine hardly dared to hope for. No result was achieved in the afternoon.

It is understood that the form in which the question of the limitation of armaments will be brought before the Conference has been definitely settled, Great Britain having agreed to drop from her resolution any reference to the urgency of the matter, contenting herself with declaring that the examination of the questi n is "highly desirable."

China intends to lay before the Conference the question whether she is responsible for the damage done during the Shanghai riot in December 1905.

THE KAISER AND THE CZAR.

The meeting of the German Emperor and the Czar took plare on Saturday, Aug 3, at Swinemunde. Visits were exchanged between the two Monarchs on board their yachts, and the Emperor entertained the Czar at luncheon and dinner on board the "Hohenzollern." Their Majesties spent some time in private conversation. They dined together on Sunday night on board the Czar's yacht, and on the 5th went on board the battleship "Deutschland" and witnessed manœuvres off Swinemunde. In the afternoon their Majesties were entertained at luncheon on board the "Deutschland" by Prince Henry of Prussia.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following semi-official telegram from Swinemunde is published in Berlin:—

"The Swinemunde meeting further strengthens the friendly relations based upon old tradition which unite the two Monarchs, and is a proof of the good understanding existing between the controlling statesmen of the two empires. A confidential discussion upon all questions of the moment took place, which showed that a satisfactory agreement of views exists between the two Powers, and on both sides the wish was manifested to preserve the peace of the world. As regards the existing alliances, the meeting has changed nothing either for Germany or Russia. It is to be expected that the recent incident in Morocco will lead to no political complications, more especially as M. Pichon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made the most satisfactory declarations to Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador in Paris, and all the Powers are resolved to adhere to the Algeiras Convention. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Swinemunde meeting will contribute to strengthen universal confidence in the maintenance of peace.

The Berlin representative of the "Petit Journal" says he has reason to believe that for two months a correspondence has been passing between Berlin and St. Petersburg. "This correspondence," he continues, "concerns the eventuality of the conclusion of a Russo-German Agreement aiming at the maintenance of the territorial "status quo" all over the world and providing for (1) Mutual assistance in the event of difficulties in Poland; (2) continuation of the present policy in the Balkans, and particularly in Macedonia; (3) the improvement of the relations between France and Germany. These three points will any rate be discussed. In this case the essential aim of the interview will be to complete the present system of international agreements by a convention in which for the first time Germany will figure side by side with an ally of France. This would be an important change. It is remarked that immediately after his interview with the Emperor of Russia the German Emperor will discuss the same subject with King Edward, and that afterwards King Edward will have an interview at Ischl with the Emperor Francis Joseph on the programme of which may be said almost o cially to figure an arrangement concerning the Balkans, where Great Britain has hitherto been regarded as the adversary of Austro-Russian action."

FRANCE.

According to the statistics issued by the Ministry of the Interior regarding the two second ballots for the cantonal elections, the Republicans of the Left gain fourteen seats, the Radic ls and Radical-Socialists seventy-seven, the Independent Socialists four, and the United Socialists six. The Reactionaries lose twenty-three seats, the Nationalists nineteen, and the Progressists fifty-eight. No votes were recorded in five cantons of the Midi.

The Japanese Admiral Ijuin and his staff arrived at Bordeaux on Aug. 2 from Verdon. They were received at the station by the Japanese Consul, and then proceeded to call upon the Prefect of the Gironde. The Prefect, in welcoming the Admiral, alluded to the visits just paid by the latter to other places in France, and expressed the assurance that the welcome he would receive at Bordeaux would not fall short of any of the previous receptions given to the representatives of the Japanese Navy in France, so that the Japanese officers would have no doubt of the sentiments held by all Frenchmen towards Japan. Admiral Ijuin, in reply, said that he would inform the Emperor of the splendid welcome extended to the Japanese Squadron during its sojourn in French waters. The Prefect accompanied the Admiral downstairs. The Japanese officers then called on the Mayor, and left their cards on the general commanding the garrison and on the naval authorities, subsequently proceeding to the Exhibition, where they visited the Japanese Section and the Red Cross Pavilion. At the Exhibition they were regaled with champagne and M. de Loynes, president of the Exhibition, made a speech in which he alluded to the humane behaviour of the Japanese towards the French wounded during the campaign organised for the relief of the Pekin Legations, and eulogised the qualities of the Japanese. Finally he proposed the health of the Japanese Red Cross Society, which he said was a sister of the French Red Cross Society. The Admiral, replying, said he thoroughly appreciated these utterances, and drank to the health of the French Red Cross Society, the merits of which he extolled. The speeches were loudly applauded. The Japanese officers afterwards went to the Mairie, where they lunched. Quite big crowds collected in the streets and at various points to see the Japanese, whose visit has excited considerable interest in the town and neighbourhood.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on Aug. 4:—

I am able to state authoritatively that the agreement between Great Britain and Russia has been definitely concluded, and that negotiations, which have extended, with intervals, over a number of years, have at last been brought to a successful and highly satisfactory termination. Henceforth Russia, so long regarded as a traditional and most dangerous foe, will be one of those Powers with which England has concluded an agreement tending to remove all possible causes of dispute.

It would be more accurate to speak of "agreements," than "agreement," because there is no one general Anglo-Russian agreement, but three separate agreements, dealing with different points connected with the respective interests of the two countries in Asia. I may add that the details of these agreements are known to the German Government, which has received confidential communications at frequent intervals from the British Government, as well as from the Russian Government, regarding the progress of the negotiations, now satisfactorily terminated and crowned by success. Neither the British Government nor the Russian Government has spared any effort to convince the German Emperor and his responsible advisers that the new Anglo-Russian agreements have no anti-German tendency, and that the addition of Russia to England's allies and recognised friends is not, as alleged, part of a movement to encircle Germany within a ring of hostile Powers.

I am further able to state that the principal object of the present visit of the Emperor Nicholas to Swinemunde was to repeat personally these assurances to the German Emperor, and to allow M. Izvolsky the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who accompanies him, to enlighten Prince Bulow, the German Imperial Chancellor, who is on board the "Hohenzollern," with the Kaiser, on the same subject. During the conferences which have taken place off Swinemunde on board the "Hohenzollern" and the "Standart," the Emperor Nicholas has given the German Emperor a very emphatic assurance that Russia in coming to this understanding with Great Britain, is not pursuing a policy in any way directed again t Germany, but on the contrary that Russia desires to maintain unimpaired her traditional friendship with her western neighbour. Moreover, the Russian Foreign Minister has supplied the German Imperial Chancellor with the text of the Anglo-Russian agreements, besides giving utterance to sentiments as friendly as those expressed by his imperial master to the Kaiser.

MONTE CARLO TRUNK TRAGEDY.

Forbidden Box-room.

THE chief new points elicited yesterday in connection with the Monte Carlo tragedy, which was brought to light by the discovery of a woman's mutilated body in a trunk, were as follows :—

The niece's story of her aunt forbidding her to enter a boxroom where the dead body was hidden before mutilation.

A dismembered doll has been found, and it is wondered whether the head and limbs were cut off in the way of an experiment.

Financial straits seem to have overtaken the Goolds after the San Francisco disaster. They professed to have property there.

Mrs. Goold and her niece had a system of gaming at the Casino.

The real baronet, Mr. Vere Goold's brother, has been found in Australia, living as plain Stephen Goold. He works on a railway.

GOOLD'S STORY OF JEWELS.

Marseilles, August. 9.

Vere Goold and his wife were again examined to-day by M. Malvialle the Marseilles magistrate charged with the case.

When asked where the jewels in his wife's possession came from, Goold replied that they were given to her a few days before the crime by Mme. Lovin, who was in financial straits, and wished Lady Goold to dispose of them.

Goold repeated that he had had no hand in the abominable murder of which he is suspected. He admitted that he had done wrong in cutting up the body, but he had simply done so in order to get it out of the way to avoid a scandal.

When the prisoner left the Palace of Justice an angry mob outside raised cries of "Lynch him! Lynch him!" And they would have carried their threat into execution if the gendarmes had not prevented them.

THE GOOLD'S LIFE AT MONTE CARLO.

Monte Carlo, Aug. 9.

Among the English and American frequenters of Monte Carlo, the hideous crime of Sunday last at the Villa Menesini absorbs the conversation. Hundreds of visitors to the Casino during the past three seasons have met and known the so-called Sir Vere and Lady Goold and their niece. The family appeared to live pleasantly, receiving every Sunday afternoon and holding aloof from the gay throng that requents the Casino. They dressed well, but not extravagantly. Goold was gentlemanly in appearance, but with a weak face; his wife, a massive woman, with thick lips, and the girl with large, beautiful brown eyes and a pure pale complexion.

At first they lived as people of means, but after the San Francisco disaster declared they had lost havily in property there. Latterly they kept only a charwoman, and went out very little. Report says that they borrowed money wherever they could.

Mlle. Isabelle Girodin, the niece, says she was away from the villa when the crime took place. On Sunday afternoon when Mme. Levin had been invited to take tea, Isabelle went to visit friends at Cap Martin. On her return at eight o'clock Mrs. Gold said to her as she passed the door of the box-room: "You have nothing to do in there; I've locked it!" to which hurried remark at the moment Isabelle paid little attention

It now appears that in this box-room the victim's body lay all night till a propitious moment could be found in the niece's absence for cutting it up in the bat -room and packing it away. On Monday Mrs. Goold suggested that Isabel should go to Nice to fetch a doctor for her uncle, who, her aunt said, had vomited blood the day before.

The girl protested, however, that she wanted to go and see a quaint religious procession at Cabbe-Roquebrunne, an old rock village halfway between Monte Carlo and Menton. This was eagerly assented to, with an injunction not to return early. During this second absence of the niece the second chapter of the tigerish crime was committed.

To-day, on making a fresh and more minute search in the Gool s' apartments, in an unclosed box in the box-room two dolls were discovered, one of which was decapitated. Its arms and legs were cut off and were placed apart. Was this an experiment?

An Englishman here who knew Goold well, tells me that Goold had an apartment at the Villa Menesini full of cups he had won at lawn tennis. Till recently the two ladies used to play systematically with a method at roulette. Once when in the course of a dispute a Frenchman accused Mrs. Goold of having taken his money, she declared she did not understand French.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd June last amounted to Rs. 6,440 being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 722, The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June last were Rs. 1,44,908, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,958.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 22nd June last amounted to Rs. 3,112, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,163. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June last were Rs. 62,396, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 10,361

Flortline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Flortline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanse the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Flortline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, August 5, Mr. J. Robertson asked the Under Secretary for the Colonies: Whether his attention had been drawn to the situation in the Transvaal colony arising out of the refusal of the British-Indian population to submit to registration under the Asiatic Law Amendment Act, and whether in view of the assurances of both his Majesty's Government and General Botha, his Majesty's Government would make representations to the Government of the Transvaal or take any steps to protect the British-Indian community from imprisonment and deportation.

Mr. Churchill: I can give no information to the House on this question beyond what is generally known. The position is one of unusual difficulty, as my hon. friend is aware. His Majesty's Government will take no steps inconsistent with the self-governing constitution of the Transvaal colony. But constant inquiry will be made through the High Commissioner.

In reply to Sir H. Cotton, Mr. Churchill said everyone must regret the application of one particular test to one particular race, but the actual system of identification by finger-prints was a highly scientific system of identification, and he would certainly not be prepared to condemn it. As to the regulations being the cause of a great amount of feeling against the Ordinance, he thought that was perfectly true, but he was sure the Transvaal Government would make the regulations as little painful as possible to the Indian community, who were a very influential community.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

Mr. Morley moved the second reading of the Council of India Bill. He explained that when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown the number of members of the Council of India (the Council which sits with the Secretary for India in London) was fixed at fifteen. Since then for various reasons the number had been reduced to twelve. In present circumstances it seemed very desirable to have a larger representation of interests which had become more and more important, and therefore this Bill empowered the Secretary of India to increase the number to fourteen. The opportunity had been taken to deal with several other matters in the Bill. At present a gentleman who had been absent from India for twenty-five years might be a member. That seemed excessive, and it was proposed to enact that absence from India should not exceed five years. (Cheers). It was also proposed to reduce the term of office from ten years to seven years and to reduce the emoluments of a member from 1,200l. to 1,000l. The other provisions were of a secondary character, and he did not think any objections need be raised at this stage.

Mr. Balfour raised no objection to the Bill, and indeed welcomed it though, considering the ability and the capacity of the men whom it was desirable to have on the Council, he very much doubted whether it was wise to reduce the salaries.

Mr. C. O'Donnell moved the rejection of the Bill. He knew that it had been brought in with the very best intentions, but he felt that no Bill dealing with the Council of India ought to be introduced at the fag-end of the session. Moreover, having regard to the reforms which were necessary, this Bill was of a partial and impoverished character. It would no doubt be urged that the Bill ought to be allowed to go through because it would enable the Secretary to appoint natives to the Council. But as they had been waiting forty-nine years he felt that could afford to wait a few months longer. The passing of this Bill would prevent the introduction of a larger measure of reform next year. While approving of the appointment of native members, there was nothing that he regarded with greater fear unless there was some guarantee that those members would really representative men.

Mr. O'Grady, who seconded the amendment, admitted that the bill proceeded on right lines, but said he desired to make his protest against the way things were being carried on in India, and moreover he thought if it was brought in at an early period next session this measure might be broadened out into a much better one. He feared the two natives who, as he understood, were to be added to the Council would be simply lay figures.

Mr. Rees believed that the Secretary of State might be trusted to appoint representative men to the Council.

Sir H. Cotton and Mr Smeaton also supported the Bill, though they confessed they doubted whether they would be doing right in going into the same lobby on Indian questions with the member for the Montgomery Boroughs.

Sir J. Jardine could have wished for a more certain assurance that native of India would be added to the Council.

The amendment was withdrawn, and the Bill was read the second time and referred to committee of the whole House.

Mr. Mooney raised the question of the status under the India Office of Sir Antony MacDonnell (Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland), and inquired whether that gentleman was still a member of the Council.

Mr. Morley: The hon. gentleman asks me a very intricate question. There is some doubt as to whether Sir Antony MacDonnell was ever technically appointed to the Council or whether he ever technically resigned. Certainly he never took his seat on the Council. Nor did he ever draw emolument as a member of the Council. At this moment he is not a member. It is equally true that if this Bill becomes law he cannot again be nominated a member.

Mr. Mooney: But a distinct promise was made that he should only be "temporarily lent" for the purposes of the government of Ireland.

Mr Morley: I am not in any way responsible for, nor am I cognisant of any bargain made by the Government of that day and Sir Antony MacDonnell.

Mr. Mooney: But surely a pledge given by a Minister of the Crown to a civil servant should be observed by his successor in office or substantial reasons given for its being broken. If Sir Antony did resign in 1905, was it not in such a manner that if he subsequently expressed a wish to go back to the India Council he could be reappointed by the Secretary of State? Under this Bill it seems that he will be debarred from doing what it was distinctly understood he should be entitled to do.

Mr. Morley: If a member of the Council resigns he cannot be reappointed.

Mr. Mooney: Well, has Sir Antony resigned? According to the India Office List he has handed in his resignation.

Mr. Morley: I cannot say whether the list is accurate. But I understand that there was no effective appointment. Therefore there can be no technical resignation. One thing, however, is certain—Sir Antony MacDonnell never took his seat on the Council and never received emolument.

The Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, August 6, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he was aware that friendless young Indians arriving in England frequently, and not wholly by accident, fell into undesirable hands; and whether he would, so far as feasible, make arrangements whereby such young Indians could obtain the advice and assistance of which they stand in need,

Mr. Morley: This question, together with others relating to the well-being of young Indians in this country, is now being considered by a special committee which I have appointed for the purpose.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr O'Grady asked the Secretary for India: Whether his attention had been called to the sentences of five years' imprisonment passed upon the editors of the vernacular papers *India* and *Hindustan*; whether he could state whether the editors were summarily arrested after the issue of their papers or summoned to appear on a stated charge before the Courts; and whether he could state under what law or regulations they were so arrested or summoned to appear before the Courts.

Mr. Morley: The editors were dealt with under Sections 124a and 131 of the Indian Penal Code. The offence is one for which a warrant is ordinarily issued in the first instance.

Mr. O'Grady: Is it permissible to have men handcuffed when arrested under the code?

Mr. Morley was understood to ask for notice of the question.

Mr. O'Grady: The men were handcuffed.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary for India: Whether his attention had been called to the sentences of eighteen months' imprisonment passed upon six men as a result of the riots at Lahore, also to one of nine months' on another man and one of flogging of thirty stripes on a youth, both involved in the same riots; whether he had power to intervene and order revision of the sentences of imprisonment; and whether he would in future give instructions that no sentences of floggings should be given where it was obvious that imprisonment would meet the case.

Mr. Morley: I have seen reports of the cases referred to. I see no reason to intervene. The question whether "imprisonment will meet" any particular case is for the authority that tries the case to decide; but I am about to address the Government of India on the general subject of flogging. I may add that in the case to which my hon. friend refers the sentence has not been carried out, as the youth has been certified medically to be unfit to undergo the punishment.

Mr. O'Grady: Am I to understand that that sentence will not be carried out?

Mr. Morley: It will certainly not.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the Government of Bengal gave leave to six police officers to institute a civil action for libel against three papers on a criticism of mismanagement of the prosecution in the Sova Bazaar murder case, the action being eventually heard against the "Indian Daily News." Was it to be understood in future that any officer criticised by any paper were free to sue for damages at the public expense?

Mr. Morley said that the rules regulating the conduct of a Government servant prohibited him from having recourse without the previous sanction of the Government to any Court for the vindication of his public acts or character against defamatory attacks. In granting such sanction the Government must in each case decide whether it would itself bear the costs or whether the Government servant in question should institute proceedings at his own expense; and, if so, whether in the event of a decision in his favour the Government should reimburse him the whole or any part of the costs. It was in accordance with these rules that the Government of Bengal acted in the case referred to. The judge held that there had been a serious libel, and he need not remind Mr. O'Grady of the difference between fair and bold criticism and deliberate misrepresentation.

Mr. Herold Cox asked what would have happened if the newspaper had won the case. Would the Government then have paid the damages?

Mr. Morley was afraid he did not know what would have happened.

PAY OF SOLDIERS SERVING IN INDIA.

On Thursday, Aug. 8, Mr. Jowett asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, under the new system of proficiency pay, men serving in India who have re-engaged for twelve months, in consideration of receiving 6d. a day extra pay, are liable to lose 2½d. a day in the event of their being classed as second-class shots, although no such deduction was contemplated or agreed to at the time of signing on; and whether, in view of the fact that this deduction may be regarded as a breach of contract, he can amend the order regarding proficiency pay.

Mr. Morley: The conditions upon which men serving in India have agreed to extend their service include neither a promise of extra pay nor a guarantee against the reduction of proficiency pay from 6d. to 3½ a day in the case of a man who ceases to qualify as a first-class shot. This reduction takes place also under War Officer regulations, and was not introduced with the new system, a similar reduction having been made in service pay in similar circumstances under the old rules.

Two interesting motions were on the paper of the House of Commons to be brought forward on going into Committee on East India Revenue accounts. Mr. Rees was to move that this House, while recognising that it is the duty of his Majesty's Government to maintain at all times the principle of equal civil rights for all his Majesty's subjects, and while conscious of the justice and the importance of admitting natives of India to an increasing share in the work of administration and legislation in India declares its conviction that representative government on Western lines is wholly foreign to the genius of and unsuited to the present needs and wishes of a multitude of people divided by differences of civilisation, language, race, caste, religion, and character; and that the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee or Royal Commission at the present moment is open to serious objection.

Mr. Herbert Roberts's motion was to call attention to the reasonable demands of the people of India for a larger voice in the administration and expenditure of the country; and to move that, in view of the spread of education and the changes which have taken place under British influence, the time has arrived to take steps to associate the people of India more fully in the government of their own affairs; and that in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to admit qualified Indians to the Council of the Secretary of State and to the Executive Council of the Viceroy and of the Governors of Madras and Bombay; to raise the proportion of the elected members of the Supreme and Legislative Councils; to extend municipal government; and, through decentralisation, to enable the people to influence the course of district administration.

LORDS AMEND IRISH BILL.

Government Defeats.

VITAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

"I have to remind the noble Lords that there is something possibly worse than delay, and that is the doing of a great wrong and injustice."

Those were the striking words used by Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords to-night in the debate on the Evicted Tenants' Bill recently passed by the House of Commons. The Peers were dealing with the details of the Bill in committee. It was the crucial stage, and important amendments were being put forward by Unionist.

The scarlet benches on the Opposition side were crowded the Government adherents as fa ing them appearing b t a mere group in comparison. In the gallery Mr. T. W. Russell was a keenly interested listener.

COMPULSORY ACQUISITION.

The debate began with the amendment by Lord Atkinson to Clause 1 providing for the insertion of the new sub-section designed to place the Estates Commissioners upon the same footing as all other bodies who sought to acquire and compulsorily. The amendments obliged them to show that there was a necessity for the acquisition of the land proposed that the price would be based upon the loss to be borne by the owner through the depreciation and finally suggested a court of appeal.

Lord Atkinson denied that he had any intention of defeating the object of the Bill.

Lord Crewe, suave and debonair, rose from the Government front bench to declare that the amendment and others that followed were destructive of the entire purpose of the Bill. If the noble lords opposite insisted on them, they would incur very grave responsibility. Dealing with the question of appeal, he did that if it were proposed that there should be an appear that land should be taken compulsorily, the Government would be unable to come to terms, but it was meant that there should be an appeal as to compulsory value they would be willing to discuss the matter with the noble lords opposite.

RAISING A SMILE.

Lord Ashbourne, clear-voiced and emphatic, answered the arguments of Lord Crewe, and in doing so brought the latter to the table again.

"Has he," asked Lord Asalbourne, "said one syllable in his opening speech which —"

Lord Crewe was instantly on his feet. "I made no opening speech," he explained, with a smile, "I only spoke on the amendment."

"Be it so," retorted Lord Ashbourne. "Being an Irishman I called it an opening speech."

The Peers took the opportunity of a smile in the midst of the strenuous debate.

The Lord Chancellor, who was sitting without his usual wig on the Government benches, put forward the urgency of the measure. A little later Lord Londonderry, arguing the reasonableness of the amendment, declared that the opposition had not the slightest intention or desire to wreck the Bill.

The arguments of the Liberal Peers were in vain, for when the voting came the Government were defeated by 153 to 34.

Lord Londonderry's amendment to restrict reinstatements to 2,000 was opposed by the Government, who, however, did not divide the House against it. After the dinner adjournment Lord Robertson carried important amendment by 146 to 31, intended to protect those, known as planters, holding land on their own account.

PRIME MINISTER'S JOKES.

The Prime Minister in the House of Commons to-day made some drily humorous reference to the Scottish Small Landholders Bill. In the course of some pungent criticisms, Mr. Balfour had asked "What fertile brain first conceived the Bill; where is its genesis.

Some few minutes later the Prime Minister replied "The genesis of this Bill is in the whole Government," he said, "but if the right hon. gentleman had some doubt as to the Genesis, I think he will be able to tell as well as most people where the Exodus of this Bill will be.

Liberals laughed loudly, "If that Exodus is of an unfavourable character, I can promise him another book of the Scripture. There will be Deuteronomy." Liberals, remembering that Deuteronomy means a second giving of the law, laughed and cheered loudly. Eventually the Bill was read a third time.

TELEGRAPHISTS' STRIKE.

Threatened Paralysis of American Business.

New York, August 9.

The strike of telegraphists, which began at Los Angeles, a few days ago, spread last night to Chicago, and has now affected the mining centre of Helena, Montana, Kansas City, the grain quotation centre, Salt Lake City, Denver, and Colorado Springs. A meeting is being held to night in St. Louis, which is expected to decide whether the strike is to become general throughout the country.

NEW YORK, later.

The Chicago telegraph operators, having decided unanimously to call out every man having a union card the postal company employes then join the strikers by calling out members of the union. The strikers hope to wipe Chicago off the map, because, not merely the employes of the two companies have been called out but all the union men working leased wires for newspapers and stockbrokers.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th July 1907, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1906 of 223,310 mds. and Rs. 34,582 in the earnings.

THE KING AND THE FLEET.

Twenty-four Miles of Warships Reviewed in the Solent.

Seldom, if ever, has there been witnessed on the blue waters of the Solent such a magnificent display of sea-fighting power as that furnished by the 188 ships of the Home Fleet, reviewed by the King on August 3.

After a cloudy morning came a brilliant afternoon, and the King and Queen, in the royal yacht, steamed past lines of warships, the length of which totalled four-and-twenty miles. Twenty-four miles of steel-clad ships, manned by 35,000 men, and armed with death-dealing guns—an armada more powerful than the whole German fleet, and yet not a quarter of Britain's naval strength.

The vessels were ranged in some eleven lines, the "Dreadnought," the "Niobe," and the "Dido" respectively heading the three grand chief lines of battleships and cruisers Flanking them were flotillas of torpedo-gunboats, destroyers, and eleven submarines and depot ships, the whole fleet stretching between the Isle of Wight and the sunlit sands of Stoke's Bay and Lee-on-Solent.

It was the Home Fleet, which had no existence a year ago, making its bow to the nation, and not one ship of the whole array had been specially commissioned for the occasion. Every vessel had on board a permanent crew.

The King and Queen arrived together at Portsmouth Dockyard shortly before one o'clock. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, had travelled from London, and the King and the Prince of Wales from Goodwood. Their Majesties proceeded immediately to embark on the Victoria and Albert and lunched on board. Then, shortly before two o'clock, they set out for the review.

The yacht "Irene," with the Trinity House Brethren on board, acted as pilot. Behind her steamed the Victoria and Albert, with the Royal Standard at the main. On the forebridge, near the chart-house, stood the King, wearing the uniform of an admiral of the fleet, with the Queen, in cream serge yachting costume and the Prince of Wales, in admiral's uniform Next came the "Alberta," on board which were Prince Edward of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Later there was an amusing incident connected with the "Magnet." A strong naval patrol was on duty to keep yachts off the course of the royal yacht. The lieutenant in command of one patrol-boat had not apparently been informed about the little "Magnet." Up he dashed in hot haste. "Who are you?" he shouted through the megaphone. "We are the Magnet, sir," replied a seaman on board. "What were you doing?" shouted back the lieutenant. "We are in the procession, sir." Then Commander Richmond, who represented Sir John Fisher, arrived on the scene and explained to the lieute ant, who, of course, as a kind of naval police officer, had been only doing his duty.

As the royal yacht approached the lines of battleships and cruisers a gun boomed from the 'Dreadnought' and in an instant the thunder of saluting broadsides rolled along the fleet. For a few moments smoke obscured the ships, but it cleared just as the royal yacht steamed between the "Essex," which closed the line of battleships and cruisers headed by the "Dreadnought," and the "Patrol," moored astern of the line of second class cruisers.

Thereafter their Majesties steamed through a veritable line of steel, rounded the great 'Dreadnought' at close quarters, and passed along the line headed by the first-class cruiser "Niobe," and onthrough the whole fleet. Finally the Victoria and Albert passed to her well-known berth in Cowes Roads and there the King held on the yacht a reception of officers of the fleet. At the reception he conferred the following honours :—

Admiral D. H. Basanquet, to be G.C.V.O.; Vice-Admiral Bridgeman, commanding the Home Fleet, and Rear Admiral Jellicoe, to be K.C.V.O.; Rear-Admirals Robinson, Finnis, Niblett, Callaghan, and Montgomerie, Commodore Bayly, and Capts. Bacon, Madden, Moore, Power to be M.V.O.

At night the vessels of the fleet and many private yachts were illuminated.

THE KING AND THE "DREADNOUGHT."

MARVELLOUS SHOOTING.

On Aug. 5 the King had a trip to sea on the "Dreadnought," without any ceremonial being introduced into the day's programme or very much in the way of premeditation. The great battleship left the Solent at half-past eleven, having on board the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Victoria, Prince Edward of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the suite in attendance. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were also on board. His Majesty took up a position on the top of the chart house, where he received the salutes. The "Dreadnought" with her escort of two torpedo gunboats and six torpedo boats, passed through the lines of warships at the rate of 16 knots. After clearing the fleet the battleship advanced her speed to twenty knots, subsequently slowing down somewhat to enable an obstructing steamer to clear the range.

Big gun practice was begun outside the Nab near the bullock patch. Several pairs of targets had been laid out in order that the ships might have a clear range behind some one or other of them and says the correspondent of the *Times* we were very soon passing a buoy indicating the prescribed distance from a pair of targets which satisfied this indispensable condition Fire was at once opened from the two after turrets, and in less than three minutes it was concluded. The results were astonishing, and, I believe, quite unprecedented; twelve rounds were fired in all, six from each turret. Of the shots so fired, eleven hit the target, nine of these hits being bull's-eyes, and only one missed altogether. Indeed, it did not miss altogether, for it cut the rope which fastened the canvas target to its framework, though it was counted as a miss, nevertheless. I believe that no such firing has ever been recorded before in our own or any other navy. I should explain that the particular practice selected for their Majesties' observation was what is known as the gunlayers practice. In this practice the target is small, the bull's eye being fourteen feet by fourteen feet, with a margin of about two feet all round on which hits are counted, but not as bull's-eyes. The range is short and accurately fixed, being almost exactly one and a half shore miles. There was no picked marksman selected to fire the four guns, each gun being laid and fired by its own gunlayer. Thus practice was in all respects a part of the ordinary gunnery routine of the ship, and will, I understand, count in her records and returns as such.

Their Majesties observed the firing with extreme interest, so much so (as I am informed), that the Queen, who took at first an advanced position on the bridge, was a little startled by the blast of the first round, the guns being trained slightly forward of the beam. The King was so greatly gratified by the splendid shooting of his bluejackets that as soon as the firing was over he sent for the gunlayers and guns' crews, and complimented them in having achieved what he understood to be the record practice of the whole world. Subsequently he inspected the turrets and their crews, and congratulated the officers in charge on the splendid results of their efforts. After the practice the ship steered close up to the target so as to exhibit at close quarters the effects of the firing. The targets were subsequently recovered and hung up for inspection on the quarter-deck. It appeared that the first two shots had cut, not merely the bull's-eye, but the circumference of a small circle not more than two feet or three feet in diameter at the centre of the bull's-eye.

The *Dreadnought* anchored while luncheon was served on board and soon afterwards their Majesties witnessed the evolutions of eight of the two latest types of submarines now in commission. Four were ordered to trim for diving so as to enable them to steer down below the surface of the water. Four other were ordered to pass the ship under their petrol engines at a speed of thirteen knots. The four first mentioned were then ordered to dive and circle round the ship occasionally, putting even their periscopes under water so as to become entirely invisible. At the end of the evolution they were to return to the surface and make their way back to their anchorage. It was very remarkable to note the smartness with which the submarines took in the signals made to them from the "Dreadnought" by Commander S. S. "Hall." their commanding officer even when, being submerged, they had nothing but their periscopes to depend upon. Several orders signalled to them were quite unexpected, and were obeyed on the instant. The King watched these evolutions with sustained interest, as, indeed, did everyone else on board.

At half-past two anchor was weighed, and the "Dreadnought" returned to Cowes by Shanklin and Ventnor, steaming twenty knots all the time. The royal party subsequently embarked on board the "Victoria" and "Albert."

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

After the inspection of the Home Fleet on Aug. 3 the King immediately on the royal yacht reaching Cowes, directed the following general signal to be made to the assembled ships of war: "His Majesty the King is greatly pleased with the efficient condition of the Home Fleet, and is so glad to have had the opportunity of inspecting it in such glorious weather."

THE Call Over Committee of the Lambeth Board of Guardians have discovered that there is in their workhouse infirmary a man aged sixty years who is in receipt of £200 per annum. He was admitted to the institution, declaring that he was destitute. His keep has cost the guardians 7s. 6d. per week, but they have decided to instruct their solicitors to claim 12s. 9d. per week to cover cost of official trouble and medical attendance.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY.—Aug. 3.

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—H C Ward, C M Leggett The following engineer sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of engineer-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—A G Martell A Wild, A E Waters, H R Baker, H S Brockman, W F Griffin, Hill, L de M Malan Paymaster W K Stephens has been advanced to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet

Royal Naval Reserve.—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Lieut G H Cox has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of retired commander; Sub-Lieut J W Taylor to be lieutenant; Midshipman A L Orme to be sub-lieutenant.

Aug 5

In acc

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

THE C-V-N-R-Y PAGEANT CONJUGATED.

I paj.
Thou playest Peeping Tom.
He (really she) wears 100 yards of chiffon.
We get rather bored.
Ye think the thing rather rot.
They wonder what the fuss was about.

THE NEW CAPTAIN.

The choice of Mr. A. O. Jones as captain of the next English cricket team to visit Australia is as big a surprise as was the selection of Mr. Warner for the same office. It is a delightful surprise, too. For we all, whether we play the game or watch it, admire the man with the courage and enterprise of Jones, with his wonderful untiring fielding, his skilled yet daring batting. It is the biggest compliment to Notts cricket since Shaw and Shrewsbury took out their own team. Jones learned his cricket before he entered the Notts team, but Shrewsbury was the man who made him what he is. On one of those splendid days of his triumphs Shrewsbury, in his serious, fatherly way, discussed Jones with the present writer. In cricket there were three judgments by Shrewsbury which were infallible: he never misjudged a catch, he never misjudged a run, he never misjudged a player. And, with a proviso, Shrewsbury declared that in the near future Jones would be one of the greatest cricketers in the world.

A REAL CONVERSATION.

"He's a little too eager. He has just got to steady down a bit, and that's all that's wanted," said the Master Batsman. Shrewsbury, with Scotton, made the Notts scoring average the slowest in England; Jones, by his magnetic influence, has made it one of the fastest. And it was quaint to hear the prince of defensive play tell the tale of real conversations at the wicket. Thus he spoke: "Sometimes when I go in I commence to hit right away. At the end of an over Mr. Jones will come up to me and say, 'Arthur, hold your horses a bit. Wait till we've put on another fifty before you begin to slog.' And all the while, you know, he'll be pasting them for all he's worth." To those who remember the classical, cautious, and untemptable Shrewsbury, the idea of his "slogging" will be delicious. But he was right in the estimate of his young captain. It would have gladdened even the gloomy spirit of Shrewsbury could he have dreamed that the lad he so admired would some day lead the elect of England's cricketers forth to the Antipodes.

CROWDS AND CONDUCT.

The pronouncement of the M. C. C. upon the Middlesex v. Lancashire incident is significant, though not specially illuminating. Middlesex, for the future, must better guard their ground on match days. How, unless they stick up the universal notice, "Keep off the grass," they are to do this thing is not quite obvious. A crowd on the move is like that tide to which courtiers vainly bade their King say: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." At any rate, the M. C. C. is a little more sympathetic than its cousin, the Football Association. When a football club's crowd kicks over the traces, not to say the palisades, and tears across the pitch, the wretched club loses from £500 to £1,000 over it. The Association simply shuts up that club's ground for a fortnight and deprives it of the revenue of a couple of Saturdays.

A CRUCIAL TE T.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman ought to be glad either that the majority of his supporters are not cricket enthusiasts, or that the Test match was played so far from Westminster as Leeds. For a Test match once caused the defeat of a Government. Two members of the Cabinet, who loved cricket more than they loved the House, upon a certain blazing summer's afternoon, could not resist the superior attractions of Lord's. They thought they would not be missed. Stealing from the House, they popped into a hansom, and drove as for dear life to the cricket ground. They stayed till the close of play, then returned, when lo! the House was closed against them. A vigilant member of the Opposition had noticed the thinness of the attendance, and at just the right moment moved the adjournment. The Government resisted, but on a division was beaten by two. What the Prime Minister said to the truant members of his Cabinet history does not state.

REAL FIREWORKS.

There is a stalwart young English farmer thriving on Kentish acres for whom that desperate fire at Coney Island must have particular interest. Any American fire does. For he had the strangest adventure in one. His father was ranching at the time, and was five hundred miles from his family, when fire broke out in the homestead. They say that the landlord, who had thoughtfully insured the place for the full amount with each of two or three companies, knew more than the rest about the origin of the fire. Be that as it may, there were many and willing volunteers on the spot to help the affrighted family. First they took from bed the boy who is now a farmer, and dumped him out on the green in safety. Then they carefully threw all the mirrors and china out of the windows, and carried out the unbreakables. A final look round revealed the son of the house back in his bed fast asleep. He had watched the fire for some time; then, thinking that he had seen enough of the fireworks which he had been brought out to see, crept back to his berth. The roof was about to topple in when, for the second time, they rescued him.

LEADING UP TO WAR.

If the man in the street reads through the reports of the proceedings at The Hague, he must be astounded that so many considerations have to be regarded, not for the keeping of peace but for the conduct of war. But the same gentleman would be quite as much surprised if he knew how near to war we are sometimes carried without news of the danger reaching the street in which he is supposed to gain his knowledge. "I have myself, while a Minister, incurred the risk of war," Lord Rosebery once told a startled audience in his beloved Edinburgh. "I do not believe that any British Minister with reference to the vast interests committed to his charge can avoid the risk of war." And with whom would that war have been? France! Siamese waters would have been the scene of the outbreak. Lord Rosebery's determination to safeguard British interests wherever Britons make their habitations would have been the cause.

AN EFFECTIVE TELEGRAM.

In view of a possible outbreak of hostilities between France and Siam, three British warships had been stationed at hand for the protection of British interests, which, as Lord Rosebery said, "are dominant at Bangkok." The situation became a decidedly delicate one, and it is said that the commander of one of the French warships on the spot actually had his guns trained on H.M.S. Pallas. The good sense of the Englishman in command of the latter vessel saved the situation, but the case became increasingly acute when it was made known that the blockade declared by the French was intended to apply to ships of war, and that H.M.S. Linnet was preparing to leave. Lord Rosebery would not have it. He at once wired to Lord Dufferin, our Ambassador in Paris, bidding him inform the French Government that British subjects could not be left at the mercy of an Oriental population, and that the ship then stationed off the city could not, under any circumstances, be withdrawn. Simultaneously the cable carried a message to Bangkok that the Linnet must not quit her station. Lord Rosebery's message to Paris quickly brought the satisfactory reply that, "as the blockade would at once be raised, it was unnecessary further to discuss the matter."

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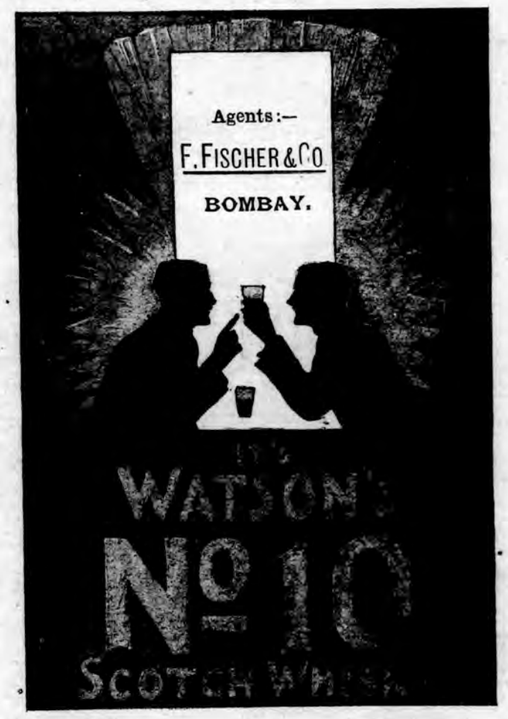

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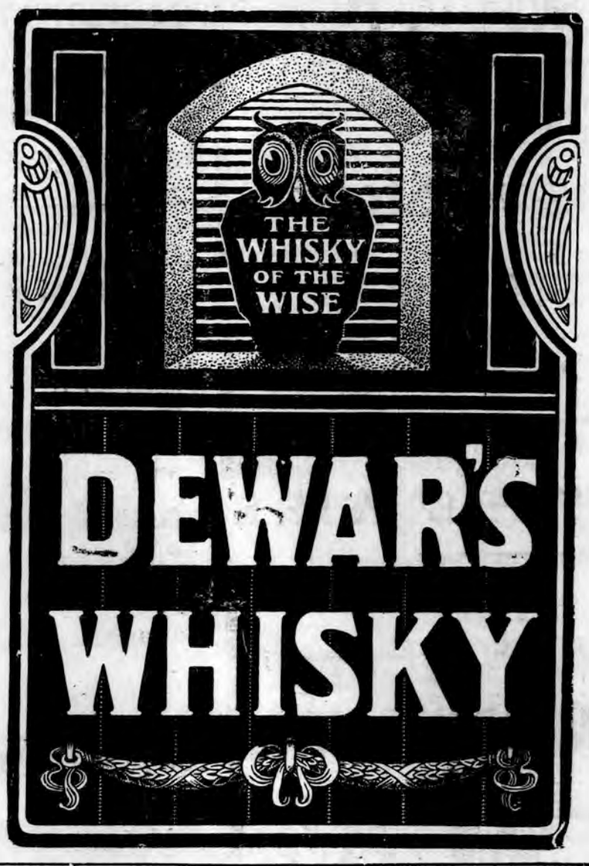

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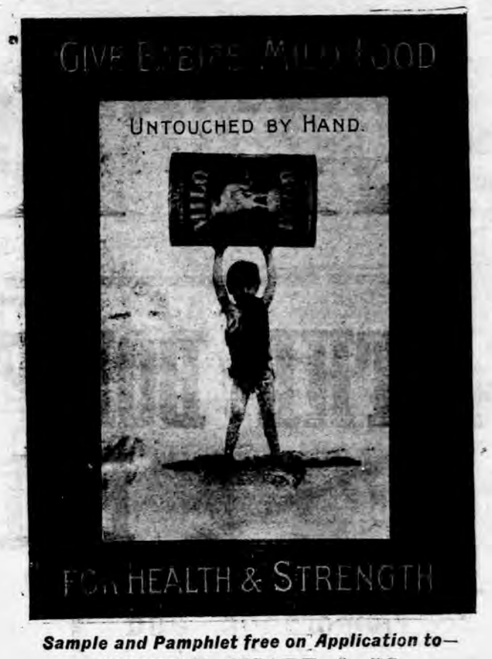

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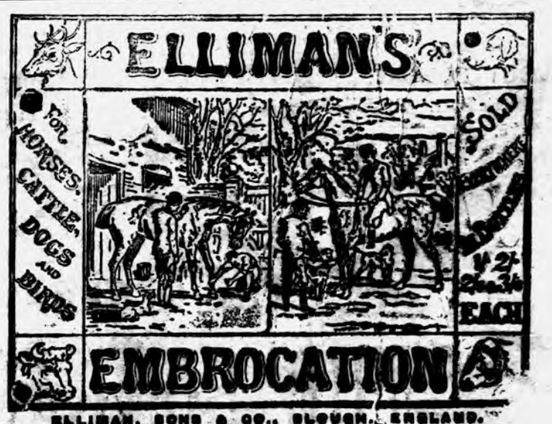

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